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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. XI. NO. 12.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

THE POWER IT GIVES ONE MAN AGAINST MANY.

Arthur Vardy, of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Defies Organized Scabbery of U. M. W., and Stops Check-Off in His Case—Stirring Them Up in Du Bois.

DU BOIS, Pa., June 11.—This is a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants. It has iron works, tanneries, lumber mills, street-car lines, hotels and several good sized buildings, mostly all, including the people, owned by "Johnnie" Du Bois. Johnnie seems to own everything but the coal mines; how they escaped him is a mystery. He owns an empire in land, about six miles wide and fifteen long. All this he owes to the "industry," "sobriety," and "abstinence" of old Johnnie Du Bois, his uncle, who claimed all this land under some sort of a grant from some sort of a government and who "improved" the land so much by denouncing it of its forests—that is, his wage slaves did—that he left his nephew several millions of dollars and most of the land.

Old "Johnnie" was a shameless old rascal whose escapades not only made history but built up the fortunes of quite a few crookdoctors who understood the science of blackmail.

Young "Johnnie" is different. He is not only married and moral but very religious. He gave a lot and a big bunch of money to the Starvation Army to build a "citadel." This building, together with the nightly howling of the Organized Beggars on the streets, gives strangers a bad impression of the people of Du Bois. But the "citadel" is only a proof that "Johnnie" Du Bois, labor skinner recognizes the value of these scabs of the parson craft as instruments for degrading the workers and he invests his money in good things. Not that I wish to imply that the people of Du Bois are very intelligent. No. They are robbed regularly and vote regularly to continue the robbery. But the silly season does not last any longer in Du Bois than elsewhere. About twelve months a year.

THE BLUFFERS AND A MAN.

Du Bois is afflicted with that intermittent fever known as the pure and simple. There is the usual quota of budding, blooming and busted labor fakirs.

At the head of the local galaxy of "lieutenants" stands one Barney Rice, of the United Mine Workers of America. One incident in his career throws a light on his character, or, rather, lack of character.

The S. L. P. was going to hold a public meeting and a couple of comrades went around town posting bills to advertise it. Barney sneaked after them in that skilful way which marks the born Pinkerton man and stole down the bills as fast as he could. This is the cunning business artist who is President of the United Mine Workers' District here. By threats, promises and appeals to prejudice, most of the miners around Du Bois were "organized." After a sufficient number were in to make the bluff go down, these insurgents who kicked on the check-off blackmail were told that they MUST JOIN OR LOSE THEIR JOBS. That is, they must go to the capitalist and "LEGALLY AUTHORIZE" HIM TO HOLD OUT THE DUES FOR THE "UNION" FROM THEIR WAGES or a strike would be declared against permitting them to work. This bluff scared most of them. There are wage workers who will not join a "union" because of their disgust with the only kind of "Unionism" they knew anything about, the pure and simple fakir-like style, and there are others who don't like the expense. These men know nothing of genuine Trade Unionism and they are easily bluffed. But there are others who object to joining the Organized Scabbery because they know what honest Unionism is and hate the counterfeiter. It's a mighty hard game to bluff them.

Mr. Rice and his Yoonyun ran up against one of the latter kind when he attempted to bluff Arthur Vardy, coal mining wage slave, and one of the rank and file of the Fighting S. L. P. Comrade Vardy was told by all sorts of people, from skates to superintendent, that he ought to join the Yoonyun and "have trouble." He attended one of their meetings and put the matter to them straight.

"I am a member of a bona fide Trade Union. A Union which demands for me all the wealth I produce. The charter of that Union is open and every man who honestly desires to build up Unionism is welcome to come in. We don't ask our enemy, the capitalist, to act as a cashier and collector for it, and we don't permit labor fakirs to lead us up against the guns of the militia. If you show me something better than the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance I'll join it, but you have got to show me."

He challenged the fakirs to debate the question, but the only answer he got was on pay-day, when he found that the dues for the U. M. W. had been deducted from his wages. He made a kick that caused the pay clerk to stare.

"What does this mean, when did I authorize the fakirs to grab my money?" "I don't know anything about it," said the clerk; "you'd better see the boss." The boss said he did not know much about it, but presumed Mr. Vardy would do as the others did.

"Not on your life," said Vardy. "I

have not authorized any such robbery and I'll not stand for it. If I did not call this bluff, old Krueger might get short of funds, and come over from Holland and grab my wages to carry on the war, or King Edward might get short of change and ask you to check-off a few plunkers to keep up his household. I'll sue the company if this happens again, and bring 'em to time with a short turn. I'll sign this payroll, but I'll write 'under protest' below my name. I'll not be bluffed by these union-wrecking fakirs."

The bluff failed. No more dues were checked-off on his pay, and the bluffed crooks, enraged at this militant's firmness, were compelled to try other tactics. THE OPEN CHARTER AND THE STRIKE.

Meeting after meeting of the local was called, and message after message was sent to Vardy. The messengers all sang the same song: A special permit had been granted to the local from the head bureau steers to keep the charter open so that "Brother" Vardy could join without paying initiation fees. If he did not take advantage of this act of clemency a strike would be declared in the mine he worked in, and his discharge would be demanded. To all of this the answer was the same:

"I've stated my position. I stand on the rock of the class struggle. You may be able to deprive me of a chance to earn my living, but all the fakirs out of jail can't budge me from my principles. You close your charter and open fire."

The charter is still "open," another special dispensation, good for thirty days has been made. Every meeting sees a new committee elected to talk to "brother" Vardy. But the committees take mighty good care to stay away from him. When they see his red button, they take to the other side of the street. Yet he is not a violent man. But his jolly laugh when he nails their cowardly excuses, and the quiet way he has of exposing their ignorance is worse than a body beating would be.

The fakirs dare not order a strike. That might endanger their staff of life: the check-off. So there the matter stands, or, rather, boils.

One intrepid man standing off a score or so of crooks, backed by a couple of thousand honest, but blind wage slaves.

STIRRING THEM UP.

Right on top of this the S. L. P. men here got out their bills, advertising an address on "The New Trade Union" for Monday night, June 10, on the best street corner in town. We were there before the Starvation Army arrived, but waited for them to get through, because they had promised us that they would close early, besides it would have meant a clash with all the odds of brass drum, tamborine, and howling derisives against one speaker. Of course, they held out longer than usual, as they said they would quit early, but the crowd gathered around Comrade Vardy when he got up on a dry goods box to introduce the speaker.

It was a splendid big crowd and it stayed. I asked the audience to stay until I was through and challenged denial of any statement either in regard to the pure and simple union or the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. The principles on which the pure and simple imitation was built, and the utter failure to accomplish any good for three workers was shown. The S. T. & L. A.'s principles, tactics, and history was gone into and the power of a genuine trade union, backed by the S. L. P., was explained. It is significant that the local fakirs sneaked away as soon as the time arrived for questions. I took occasion to warn the crowd against the back-biting tactics of these cowards who wait for a Socialist speaker to leave town and then try to put words in his mouth. We sold twenty-five copies of "What Means this Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution." We would have sold many more, but the wage slaves here as throughout the coal regions are often without the nickel and too proud to say so.

W. S. DALTON.

EVICTED IN THE RAIN.

Poor Woman and Three Tots Turned Into the Street.

Because she was unable to pay her rent Mrs. Mary Brady and her three children, Catherine, aged 5; Elizabeth, aged 7, and a four months old boy, were dispossessed from their three rooms at 64 Linnet St., Bayonne, N. J., in the rain, last Saturday morning. The unfortunate woman moved her few household goods into a woodshed in the rear of the building, and with her children, made the woodshed a temporary home.

Saturday night Mrs. Brady and her children slept in the shed. The next day the condition of the family became known to the neighbors. None of them, however, had room enough in their homes to accommodate the destitute family. During the rain last Sunday Mrs. Looby, of 62 Linnet street, sister-in-law of Policeman Looby, offered Mrs. Brady and her children the use of a large room in the rear of her house. Since then they have been cared for by Mrs. Looby.

Linnet street folk have made up a small purse of money, which has been given to the mother of the evicted family. Mrs. Brady is out most of the time looking for work. She hopes to obtain rooms for herself and children within a day or two.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## HOLYOKE STRIKE ENDED.

WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE AGREEMENT.

Fire Bells Announced the Signing of the Agreement, to the Thousands of Wage Slaves Who Lined the Sidewalk—Details of the Compromise.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 15.—Committees from the Papermakers' Union, the Firemen's Union and the paper manufacturers have been in session at Hotel Hamilton, for several days to arrange details about the compromise agreed upon last week. Their labors came to an end yesterday and were submitted for approval of the strikers at a special meeting held at City Hall, last night. A signal of twenty-one strokes on the firebells was agreed upon to be counted as soon as the agreement was ratified.

At nine minutes to nine the bells rang out announcing the end of the great strike, to the thousands of wage slaves who lined the sidewalks.

The operatives will resume employment Monday and the new schedule goes into effect July 8.

The details of the compromise are substantially as follows:

The manufacturing departments will be in operation from 7 a. m. on Monday to 6 p. m. on the following Saturday, making 131 hours. A week's work for a tour-worker shall not exceed 66 hours. Each company, however, reserves the right to operate its manufacturing department in any or all of its plants for a full 144 hours per week but in case a company elects so to run it will not require any tourworker to work more than 66 hours in any one week.

In case the shortening of hours in the finishing departments should so unbalance any plant as to make it impossible to finish the paper made, it is understood that the help will work such overtime as is necessary to keep the finishing room up even with the manufacturing until such time as any extra equipment needed may be added. The help working such overtime to be paid for the same as their regular rate of wages.

The rag room and stock preparing to washers: Hours—Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Note: Men will be expected to get bleachers on before 4 p. m. If they do not, will be expected to do so without overtime up to 5 p. m. Wages—Men, \$1.25 a day; cutter men, \$1.50 a day. Exceptions: Cutter men in Parsons Paper Company, Carey Manufacturing Company, Valley Paper Company and Hampshire Paper Company will be paid \$1.25 a day.

Engine room: Monday, 7 a. m. to Saturday at 6 p. m., six days to equal six days, five nights to equal six days in working days. Wages—Skilled helpers, \$1.50 a day; unskilled helpers, \$1.35 a day. Skilled stock lifters, \$1.50 a day; unskilled lifters, \$1.35 a day.

Machine rooms: Hours, Monday, 7 a. m. to Saturday at 6 p. m. Six days to equal six days; five nights to equal six days. In special cases where a few hours are required to run out a color or to complete an order the machine men will work the necessary overtime at regular wages. Wages—Loft-dried machines, back-tenders, \$1.50 a day; machine-dried back-tenders, \$1.62 per day. Exceptions: The Chemical Paper Company, Newton Paper Company, Excelsior Paper Company and Franklin Paper Company will be paid to the wages that they are now paying 10 cents per day. In special cases conditions as above.

Finishing room in general: Hours, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon. Calenders, web, Hours, Monday, 7 a. m. to Saturday at 6 p. m. Six days to equal six days; five nights to equal six days. Wages—for foreman of tour \$2 a day; runner, \$1.50 a day; helpers, \$1.35 a day. Calenders, sheet: Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon. This equals six days. Wages—Calenders, helper, \$1.50 a day; girls at Parsons No. 1 to be put on piecework.

Cutters: Hours, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon; this to equal six days. Wages—skilled men, \$1.50 a day; unskilled men, \$1.35 a day.

Finishers: Finishers who both count and bundle paper, Monday to Friday inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon; this to equal six days. Wages—Men, \$2.00 a day.

Trimming knives: Hours, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon; this to equal six days. Wages—Men, \$2.00 a day.

Lofts: Hours, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Hangers will on Saturday follow machine to 6 p. m. and hang all paper made. If lot lost is run on four hangers will work same hours as machine men. Wages—Hangers, \$1.75 a day; men jiggers, \$1.75 a day. Note: No overtime to be paid to hangers for time from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday.

Repairs, including box-makers: hours, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Wages—Box-makers or sawyers, \$1.75 a day; skilled nailer, \$1.50 a day.

Size makers and helpers: Hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Note: No change is intended by this as to rules to hours or wages now in force.

Sunday work: Double time will be allowed for Sunday work on repairs, whether done by repair men, machine men or others.

## "SLAVERY CONTRACTS" SUSTAINED

Planter Who Worked Negroes as Convicts and Whipped Them as Slaves is Acquitted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16.—J. S. Fowler went to trial in Anderson Friday evening on the charge of false imprisonment and assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. Mr. Fowler is one of the largest cotton planters in the county, where wealthy planters are numerous. He also conducts a large business in the city of Anderson. He and a number of others were indicted for imprisoning negroes on his plantation, working them as convicts and whipping them as slaves. Fowler hired convicts from the State to work his plantation, and these "contract" laborers were put in with the convicts and under the same guards. In the contracts, locally known as slavery contracts, the negroes agreed to be locked up at night, to work under guard and to be whipped for infraction of plantation rules. They signed these contracts generally when they got into debt to the landlord, or were threatened with prosecution for petit larceny or other minor offenses. They were "docked" for loss of time and poor work, and in this way could be held indefinitely.

Fowler and other large farmers would also take negroes out of jail before their trial, giving bond for their appearance and work them until court met. The court officials had been permitting these practices for years. Sometimes the charge against the laborer being dropped by the Prosecutor, he was kept in the stockade for months after court had met and adjourned. There were cases of fathers sending their sons and daughters to these stockades to work out their debts, but there were several instances of men being kidnapped; captured in one county and even in Georgia and taken to the convict camps.

All the other planters pleaded guilty to whipping the negroes and were fined \$500 each, and the cases for conspiracy and false imprisonment against them dropped. Fowler maintained his right to lock up men who were "willing" to be imprisoned. He had given bond for some of them and his only guarantee of keeping them to work out their debt to him was to guard them with the other convicts. As to whipping the negroes he supposed they had been whipped by his guards, but it was without his orders. The guards had pleaded guilty and been fined. A number of negroes testified to having been imprisoned and whipped, but all said they had signed the contracts "agreeing" to submit to that treatment.

Arguments in support of the legality of the contracts were made and weakly opposed by the State. The jury remained out five minutes, finding Fowler not guilty on both counts. So the Anderson contracts have been sustained.

FAKIRS IN A WRANGLE.

Chesee Billingsgate Thrown Back and Forth at Meeting of C. F. U.

Harmony and solidarity as it prevails among the pure and simple was quite effectively illustrated at yesterday's meeting of the Central Fakirized Union.

Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists reported in his usual blowing and bragging manner about the machinists' strike. He said that the manufacturers will be beaten out of their boots before long. He also charged the Amalgamated Society of Machinists with disloyalty.

This brought Delegate Johnson of the Amalgamated to his feet telling Warner that he was a windbag and that in the Worthington Pump Works 25 to 100 men were at work for the last three weeks and if assistance was not quickly forthcoming the whole strike would be in the soup.

The next moment there was a complete whirlwind of "har," "rascal," "scab" and "traitor" hurled at each other by both delegates and billingsgate reigned supreme until the delegates were cooled down a little by the Sergeant at Arms, but this did not prevent them from nearly coming to blows when they got outside.

Kangaroo Job Harriman appeared as a committee from the labor secretariat making a strenuous appeal to the delegates to induce their organizations to join the secretariat and incidentally help make Job's job more secure. The cost, he said, would be only 25 cents a year per member and the 80,000 (?) members of the C. F. U. could for this paltry sum have their own lawyers and bureau of information always at their call.

On motion of Delegate Jacobs a committee consisting of Kelly, Jacob and O'Brien was elected to confer with Job in regard to particulars. The three committeemen were well known fakirs and Democratic labor politicians.

Delegate D. O'Connell of the Varnishers reported that his organization had hired a lawyer to proceed against Amalgamated Painters and Decorators because they deprived his members of their jobs.

In spite of the brag and bluster with which the "settlement" of the Rapid Transit tunnel strike was received last Sunday it leaked out through Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers that the contractors "don't care a damn about the settlement" they entered into. The delegate of the Brewers reported that they had "unionized" Everard's Brewery.

## "BORING FROM WITHIN."

EXPERIENCE OF BUFFALO S. L. P. MACHINISTS.

Boosting "Socialist" Goble to Office in a Pure and Simple Union—Goble Develops Into a Smooth Fakir—Birth of the Alliance—The Ground Cleared.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—From its inception up to a few weeks ago, the Buffalo Iron and Metal Workers local No. 339, S. T. & L. A., maintained a kind of peaceful neutrality towards the pure and simple unions, the two Buffalo locals of the International Association of Machinists.

Both organizations, although suspicious of each other, preferred to silently watch each other's moves, each waiting for the other to open hostilities.

This abnormal state of affairs, due partly to the up-to-date diplomacy of some of the leading representatives of the I. A. M. locals, partly to excessive good-naturedness and misplaced confidence of some of the charter members of our Iron and Metal Workers' Alliance, was at last put to an end by recent events. We will record those events in our next communication.

Here, however, we will endeavor to give a cursory sketch of our own experience prior to those latest events. It will enable the reader to understand better the future developments and news from Buffalo. It may help our comrades in other cities, who may be similarly situated as we were, to understand more readily what they are at, and last, but not least, it furnishes additional and invaluable evidence for the correctness and timeliness of the stand taken by the Party against Socialists holding offices in pure and simple unions.

Prior to the spring of 1900 the two locals of I. A. M. here had for a business agent a certain Mr. Daglish. He was a labor fakir of the old school, what we may term a 19th century labor fakir: an ignorant bull, an aspirant for a political job or nomination; a heeler for capitalist parties and, of course, an avowed "Socialist killer." At that time his future successor, the up-to-date, or Goble, who was recently introduced to PEOPLE readers, was humbly working as a machinist in the shops at Depew, N. Y., which is a kind of Pullman to Buffalo, and belongs to the jurisdiction of the Buffalo local of the I. A. M.

Goble was a close student of our movement, read our Party and Alliance literature, was on the best of terms with some of our comrades working there, and had nothing but respect and admiration for the soundness of principles and tactics of both the Party and the Alliance which he freely expressed on several occasions and, we may as well add, that it is as likely as not that at that stage he was quite sincere and honest in these expressions.

Shortly before the election of 1899 a strike of the machinists broke out in the Depew shops. Goble was placed at the head of it and did all he could to help the strikers win their points. This brought him into prominence and popularity with the rank and file of the local I. A. of M. organizations. In the measure as he grew more popular his predecessor, Mr. Daglish, was losing more and more his hold on the rank and file.

This situation had induced some of our comrades who had belonged to those unions and were there "boring from within" for all they were worth, to use their influence with the rank and file to knock out the labor fakir Daglish and elect the "socialist" Goble to the office of business agent. Like so many of our comrades throughout the country they felt confident that if they could only elect a "socialist" that office they would gain him a new strong champion for the principles of new trades unionism and with the aid of this mighty lever the pulling of the Buffalo locals of the I. A. of M. out of the clutches of the fakir-firm of O'Connell, Warner & Co., and the mire of pure-and-simpledom would be a matter of the nearest future.

Well, they succeeded. Daglish was knocked out, Goble was elected and that very day of "triumph" marks the beginning of the moral downfall of the "socialist" Goble.

Still the downfall was only slow and gradual, nearly imperceptible. He continued to show much interest and sympathy for the progress of our party and the Alliance, to approve of their principles and tactics, to brand O'Connell & Co., as labor fakirs, to ridicule the fallacy and hollowness of the pure-and-simpledom etc.,—all this of course privately, in confidential talks with our comrades with whom he endeavored to remain chummy as long as possible. But to get up and fight openly in the meetings for what he professed to believe in and sympathize with, as our comrades did—oh no! that would not be policy, you know. You cannot rush things, you have got to do it slow and easy, otherwise you may spoil the game and he might as well have added, make Mr. Goble lose the soft snap he has. It isn't every day he has a chance to get a \$21 a week job with no work in the shop and plenty of time to take in all kinds of nice things for "distraction."

So the thing went on.

ple unions was issued and endorsed by the general vote of the party thus bringing into line for an aggressive policy those of our comrades who still entertained some hopes on the score of a "boring from within" policy. Locally also the conditions developed for the formation of an Alliance local of the trade and the Iron and Metal Workers Local No. 339, S. T. & L. A., was at last born.

Even this move, however, did not induce our rapidly maturing fakir, Mr. Goble, to take a decided stand. On the contrary, he remained faithful to his up-to-date policy of neutrality, passive sympathy etc.

When some Kongs and old-style fakirs in the locals of I. A. of M., feeling instinctively that with the little baby local of the Alliance, was born that David that will put an end to the Goliath of the I. A. of M., and were rolling up their sleeves to crush the young life out in its cradle, Mr. Goble, not yet ready to show his true color, advised them to "leave those Alliance men alone." He even asked one of the head-fakirs of his organization, Mr. Warner, whether it would not be better to recognize the Buffalo local of the S. T. & L. A. and got that now historical answer: "No, fight these g—d— of — to a finish!"

This order from above and the rapid ripening of conditions here, which preceded the inauguration of the nine hour strike and increased his confidence in his own strength, have induced our Mr. Goble, now a full-grown man and developed fakir to start to break the shell of the Socialistic pretences.

The point of the beak of the newly hatched fakir appeared for the first time in plain view sticking through the shell when he "betrayed the secret" to two of our comrades of the Alliance, that the Alliance machinists in New York wrote to the bosses that they will furnish scabs when the I. A. of M. people go out on strike for the nine hour day. He was speedily taken up and nailed in the columns of THE PEOPLE as a liar and a fakir.

When he later met one of those comrades he of course howled, but was made to admit that all facts pointed out in that statement published against him in THE PEOPLE were correct only he reproached the comrade for having "done him up so unmercifully" for a statement that he made to him and to the other comrade "confidentially."

Since then things developed rapidly. The excitement and the usual nervousness of people on strike, have furnished to Mr. Goble the opportunity he was waiting for so long, to still further endeavor himself with the rank and file who hold his job in their hands, and to bring the Alliance in bad odor without openly committing himself against it.

Where there is a will there is a way. When people are excited, struggling for their immediate interests, they'll swallow anything in the line of slander, direct against people who refuse to follow them blindly in their mad rush, and insist on calling them to their senses and telling them the naked truth. At such moments one does not even need to openly slander, one only has to drop an insinuation here and there, or to remain "significantly silent" when somebody else is circulating a lie, known to you to be such against people you want to "do up" and your end will be attained without the lie being traced directly to your door.

Thus, it came that during the last few weeks since the beginning of the strike the lines between the Alliance and the pure and simple machinists here became a good deal more clearly drawn. The same wholesome effect, the beginning of open hostilities, was seen in the relative positions of individuals, active in either of the two camps. Many a man who pretended to be a friend was compelled to drop the mask and appear in his true colors. Others again who attempted as long as it went to establish a kind of a neutral camp of their own on the dividing line between the two armies, were "chased off the fence" and compelled to take sides one way or another.

Diplomacy with its demoralizing trickery and hypocrisy were brought to an end. War was declared! Cowards sneaked away! Stalwarts took their places at the guns ready to open fire.

All hail to open fight!

PRESS COMMITTEE.

SAW NO WAY OUT.

A Little Dealer Finds No Chance to "Compete."

Julius Homuth, who lived with his family at No. 724 Metropolitan avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He is fifty-five years old.

Business had not been good in his little furniture store and Homuth had often threatened to end his life. He arose yesterday morning before his wife did and went into the kitchen and swallowed the poison. He was dead when an ambulance surgeon reached the house.

Compelled to Patronize Company Store.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 29.—Trouble is still pending at the mills of the Sullivan-Alger syndicate at Foshee, Ala. Master Workman McConnell, who resides in this city, says the company maintains an armed force of 15 to 20 guards, and that the cause of the strained relations is the attempt of the syndicate to force the employees to patronize the commissary store and company boarding-houses. There has been some shooting, and further trouble is anticipated.

## WORK FOR MILITANTS.

SOME THINGS THAT CALL FOR ACTIVITY AND THOROUGHNESS.

A Grand Special Issue of the Daily People—Necessity for Spreading the Same, Pledge for the Benefit of Section New York and the Daily People.

Special care should be taken to order literally copies of the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE to be gotten out on July 1st. It is the commencement of the second year of the existence of the first daily Socialist paper ever published in the English language. No other paper has occupied or does occupy a similar field. No other paper has ever entered upon a similar work. Neither has there been a paper which has encountered and survived the obstacles that this product of the working class has met successfully.

On July the first there will be gotten out a special edition that should be given the widest possible circulation. No Section or Local of the S. T. & L. A. can afford to neglect this number. It is not only a grand propaganda issue, but it is also a marvelous historical document. It is the completest record of the labor fakirs, and of the errors of pure and simpledom ever published. The labor fakir is always making unsavory history, and the pure and simple union is always leading the working class into the pitfalls of capitalism. Yet as this record and these errors are spread over each week and each day, their real significance and magnitude are overlooked. In this issue they have been brought together, and they form a complete, thorough, exhaustive account, that is sufficient to furnish material for a hundred speeches, and will convince any honest and sincere man who reads it of the fallacy of trying to gain anything through the pure and simple union, and of the necessity of using the ballot in a class conscious way, that is, of joining the Socialist Labor Party and working with it on the political field, and of joining the S. T. & L. A., and working with it on the economic field.

All members of the Party will recognize the usefulness of this number. They should also recognize the necessity of spreading it. The best way to do is for each man to feel that he is called upon to distribute copies. Have your Section order liberally, order by the hundred and by the thousand, and then each man should place an individual order, and take charge of the copies he receives. In this way more men will be reached, more Socialists will be made, more error will be dissipated, and the way to the Socialist Republic will become clearer.

The special issue for July the first is not all the work that must be accomplished. Four days later Section New York is to run a mid-summer festival for the benefit of the paper and of Section New York. It will be important in a two-fold manner. The coming majority campaign promises to be a bitter one. Tammany has already commenced its dickering with the "labor leaders," and this indicates an attempt on the part of Tammany to mislead the working class on the blind scent of "labor legislation." This has been done over and over again. The Republicans, too, are working along the same lines. Therefore, it is necessary that more be raised for the Socialist Labor Party campaign. This picnic is to raise that money. Tickets must be sold, and as they cost but twenty-five cents each, there will be no difficulty in disposing of them, especially as a good time is assured.

The picnic is to be held in Glendale Schutzen Park, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The festival will commence at two o'clock, and at five o'clock a grand vaudeville entertainment will be given. As July the Fourth is usually hot and noisy, the majority of people are only too glad to go where there will be a good time without noise or heat. No better outing can be found than this one. There will be a free entertainment, dancing, music, athletic sports, and a general good time. If you have not yet procured tickets, send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and he will attend to the matter.

A specially important thing in connection with the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE for July first, is the matter of obtaining advertisements. The issue goes to all parts of the country, and will be an excellent advertising medium. Party members in this vicinity should take upon themselves the work of gathering these advertisements. The price will be only one dollar an inch, single column. As only a few days are left, the work cannot, under any circumstances, be delayed. It must be taken in hand at once. Go out to-day, and make your return to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street.

These matters call for your honest and earnest work. The picnic must be made a success. Section New York has debts that amount to nearly \$400. This sum must be covered, and a beginning must be made for the campaign fund. The DAILY PEOPLE for July 1st must be circulated. Every voter should receive one, and it is your duty to attend to this. Advertisements for this issue must be collected. If all faithfully do their part, success is assured, and success means that the DAILY PEOPLE will be put on a solid financial basis, and that Section New York will be enabled to conduct a campaign more in keeping with the momentous character of the work in hand.



## STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

Convention Kept In Line for Capital by the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism.

The seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees opened in Buffalo on May 6th, and adjourned on May 10th. There were present in all 40 delegates representing 29 divisions, and six international officers. Ten states, and two cities in Canada sent representatives. Studying the list of delegates we find that there were men from thirty cities in the United States and Canada present. Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other large cities had no representation, nor were there any communications from them.

W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., was elected international president. In the convention Detroit was represented by 5 of the 40 delegates. Mr. Regis Orr, of the same city, who was chased out of Albany by the strikers whom he tried to sell out, was elected treasurer, and Mr. Dan Dilworth of Detroit was elected chairman of the general executive board. Naturally, the headquarters of the organization were located in Detroit.

Mr. Mahon, in the course of his address to the delegates referred to the necessity of proficiency in the craft. This was the only line pointed out by him along which the motormen and conductors were to win the most. He advanced the false theory that nothing other than good service could win good wages and good conditions for the working class, and he carefully suppressed the fact that the best work fails to secure good wages where the labor market is overstocked. While he was speaking a telegram arrived announcing that the trouble between Division 115, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., had been "amicably adjusted." This news was applauded loudly by the delegates, who seemed to believe that it was possible to establish friendly relations between the companies and the men.

The report of Mr. Mahon brings out several points. He shows that it is difficult to organize the men, because, working the long and unusual hours that they do, it is almost impossible to call a meeting at any other time than midnight. They have also to fight companies with millions of dollars back of them, and the general experience has been that the courts, the militia, the police, etc., have been used successfully to break strikes in which the men were apparently united. Scabs have been easy to obtain, and when they were once brought into a striking city they received the protection of all the powers of government.

With the knowledge of all these obstacles, let us see what Mr. Mahon proposes to do. He says he can command, and what he must face when he is once in the field.

The organization of the conductors and motormen received during the past two years the sum of \$24,536.18. They spent \$20,712.55—unspecified, except \$1,975 in death claims. The balance, together with the balance of the previous two years, and the value of the office furniture gives a total wealth at present of \$5,886.28. They seek to fight capital with capital! Here in New York city alone the traction companies are capitalized to the extent of over \$200,000,000, and their resources the easily concentrated, available wealth. The members of the Street Railway Employees' Union have nothing except enough to live on from day to day. Aside from the \$5,886.28, they have no resources. Dollar for dollar, on the capitalization of the traction companies of Greater New York, and the treasury of the Union, the capitalist class in the street railway business has \$30,000 to the one dollar possessed by the union. Nor is that all. The value of the street railway lines throughout the country figures up to such an amazing total, that it is almost beyond comprehension. In the method of fighting capital with capital which the motormen and conductors are misled by the Mahons and Orrs to cling to, the capital that is massed against them, easily amounts to a million dollars to one. And as Mahon himself admits, behind those billions of dollars, there are the hired thugs, the police officers, the Pinkertons, the State militia, the State courts, the regular army, and the United States courts. The whole meaning of this was overlooked by the convention, and like infuriated and bewildered men, instead of pursuing the right course, they decided on lines that are as ineffective as they are pernicious.

The first was the death benefit. A member of the union who dies has \$75 with which to be buried. The trolley magnate carries an insurance of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and while he lives he has access to the insurance companies which back him with their money if he is in trouble. The second is a defense fund, which "is expected to amount" up to \$25,000. There is no expectation or uncertainty about the defense fund of the trolley owners. It already amounts up to billions. The third idea is to find automobiles with which passengers may be carried in a strike. Before such a plan can be carried out, there must first be money to purchase the automobiles; the amount \$6,000 "in the treasury" would go very little towards equipping a city. Such little things as permits—though they know that the courts are against them—housing, etc., never seem to have occurred to the motormen and conductors. The fourth plan is to found co-operative societies. Nothing was done in this line.

Under the heading "Wages and Hours" there is one of the saddest stories ever told in a convention report. Wages are low—the highest is twenty-two cents an hour—hours are long, ranging, in some cases from thirteen to sixteen, and two years of fighting have not done much towards bettering conditions. The great mass of cities is left out, and these few

that are included and instanced as "victories" are enough to make a lover of the working class sick at heart. But still those small wages and long hours show the secret of the millions and billions of dollars possessed by the traction companies, and against which the conductors and motormen seek to pit their miserable \$5,886.28.

Vancouver, B. C., were working 10 hours for \$2.00, are now working 9 hours for \$1.80 to \$1.98.

Wheeling, W. Va., were working eleven and three quarters of twelve and a half hours for from \$1.84 to \$2.00, now working nine and a half to eleven hours for from \$1.80 to \$2.00.

Colorado Springs gained an advance of two and one half cents an hour, but you must work two years to get it. In Albany and Troy, where the recent trouble occurred, the rate of wages is eighteen and one half to twenty cents an hour.

In Hamilton, Ont., they formerly worked 72 hours a week, and received \$10.22; now they work 60 hours and receive \$8.00.

In Pittsburg, Pa., they worked 12 hours a day, and received \$2.16; now they work eight and one half to twelve and one half and receive \$1.70 to \$2.10 a day.

In Meriden, Conn., they work 72 hours a week, in Fort Worth 12 hours a day, for twelve cents an hour, an increase of one-half a cent, so on.

A very pretty trick is noticed here. The hours have, in many cases, been reduced, but there has been no equivalent increase in wages. On the contrary, a graduated scale has been introduced, in order to get the larger wage you must work at least two years. For beginners there is a lower scale of prices, and the companies have no fixed things that most of the men are beginners. In all the instances given, there is not a single line that pays its men as much as \$2.25 a day. And yet the motormen and conductors are in a position that is immeasurably more responsible and worthy than that occupied by any throat-cutting stock broker, bank president, or other "honorable" citizen. We depend on the motormen and conductors for transportation, and on their fitness, their strong nerves, and their endurance depend the life and safety of thousands of men and women every day. Verily, the reward of honest toil is great.

There were two great events, that caused the union to put forth its best endeavor. They were the Cleveland and St. Louis strikes. For Cleveland the sum of \$1,657 was collected, and for St. Louis the sum of \$1,479.80. The whole organization could do no more, and that little drop could not stand against the flood of money at the command of the companies. There was only one action that showed an appreciation of what the conflict between the working class and the capitalist means. That was a reference to the men who were massacred in the St. Louis strike, and a determination to erect some memorial to them. That memorial would and should be a reminder of the fact that the struggle between the two classes is one of life and death.

There were two resolutions introduced, one by Walter V. Tyler, of New Castle, Pa., calling in a blind way for the ownership by the people of the means of production, the other by Warren W. Amstead, of Terre Haute, Ind., calling for the withdrawal of the working class from the Democratic and Republican parties, in order that more energy might be devoted to the formation of unions and a labor party. Tyler withdrew his resolution, after Mahon and others had called it "political" and opening the "order to outside criticism." Mahon was especially violent and called it "socialistic" and that it would give "mud-slingers a chance at the organization." The Amstead resolution was buried without any trouble, and "boring from within" received another black eye.

The most of the utterances of the convention were in the line of conciliation. The president of the Union is given full power to reject any and every agreement that the locals make. In fact, on the whole, the convention was a farce. The president of the Union is given full power to reject any and every agreement that the locals make. In fact, on the whole, the convention was a farce. The president of the Union is given full power to reject any and every agreement that the locals make. In fact, on the whole, the convention was a farce.

At the close of the convention, the daughters of Mahon and Orr were brought before the convention and presented with opal rings, and had glowing speeches made to them by the different delegates. Thus closed the convention of the motormen and conductors. Nothing worthy was accomplished, and all the real work was undone. But from the proceedings we can draw the lesson that "fighting capital with capital," as illustrated by the motormen and conductors is criminal idiocy, and that Mahon is in the game to help such crime and idiocy along.

### Will Not Eat.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 29.—Mrs. Addie Willett, thirty-five years old, of 43 Alton street, an active member of the Social Democracy, has refused to take food for the past thirteen days, and as a result is in a dying condition. She lives with her husband Frank Willett, and their three children. She gave no reason at the time for refusing food, but has since said that she does not believe God wishes her to eat. The woman is very weak and is a mere skeleton. Dr. Fred J. Ripley was called yesterday, but the woman refused to take her food or medicine. She is a believer in Christian Science and so a healer of that faith was summoned, who attempted to persuade her to take food but of no avail. Later Dr. W. P. Chisholm and Dr. E. P. Gleason were called and they decided that heroic measures must be taken without delay to save the woman's life. They forced bread and predigested food down her throat and used other measures to save her. They were rewarded by feeling a slight flutter of the heart. They think she will be unable to rally, however and will die.

## LUXURY FOR IDLERS.

"JOE" VANDERGRIFT'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR RETREAT.

Contract Awarded For Erection of a Country Seat Where Dogs Will be Housed Much Better Than the Average Workingman's Family.

M'KEESPORT, Pa., June 15.—The below clipping is from the Pittsburg "Times" this morning. It may do the readers of THE PEOPLE who work and toil and are satisfied if they scrape together enough to pay the rent for their two, or three, or four rooms every month, some good to read how young Joe Vandergrift will while away his idle hours. "Joe," as he is popularly called, is one of the best known parasites in Pittsburg and is almost equally well known among the club men and other parasites of New York and other eastern cities. He is a son of the late Captain P. B. Vandergrift, the Standard Oil millionaire who skinned millions of dollars out of the workers of this country and died suddenly a year or two ago, leaving his money to the boy and his body to the worms, just like the rest of us will have to do, only we have no money for our boys.

Young Vandergrift's energies in life have been devoted to raising a superior breed of bull dogs for fighting purposes, buying wine for chorus girls, and such other useful employments as are usually indulged in by youth of his calibre. HE NEVER EARNED AN HONEST DOLLAR IN HIS LIFE AND DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO DO IT IF HE WERE PUT TO IT.

He knows less about it than Walter Wykoff, the Scribner magazine "student of social questions" and Mr. Wykoff is remarkable for his lack of knowledge of the question of which he professes to be a student. While millions of workingmen are sweltering in their miserable, crowded tenements this summer, while their wives are sickening and their babies dying for a breath of God's pure air and a trifle of clear sunshine; while they are getting ready to shiver when the blasts of winter come along for want of the fuel they work to dig or to make desirable as a product of value, let them read how this young parasite, who never soiled his hands with labor, whose fighting bull dogs are a hundred times better housed than nine out of every ten workmen in this country, is going to spend his leisure in a half million dollar retreat that has been furnished him and built for him by the working class of this country who have not yet acquired enough sense to see through a mill stone when it has a hole in it. They can read this, and perhaps it will keep one of their babies living this summer, it may make a cooling breeze on the fever-burned cheek of one of their wives, it may put coal in their cellar for next winter. It is doubtful whether it will, but perhaps it may make some of them think that "this is the all-important matter."

Here is the account as given by the capitalist paper: "Joseph B. Vandergrift, a well known business man and resident of the East end, is preparing to erect a summer resort of unusual character, at Lazearville, in Brooke county, W. Va., where he has secured large land holdings. The location is not far from Wheeling, and easily accessible to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburg are the architects of the new home. The contract for its erection was awarded yesterday to A. & S. Wilson of Third avenue, Pittsburg. By the time the resort has been furnished and equipped ready for occupancy, it will have cost its owner in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

"The main building or house proper, will be 144 feet wide and 186 feet long. Part of it will be one story high and part a story and a half in height. The structure will be of frame. The roof and sides will be covered with shingles, in order to give the place a rustic appearance. All the other buildings and surroundings are on a plan to carry out this rustic idea. "All the apartments of the building will be spacious, enabling Mr. Vandergrift to accommodate comfortably many of his friends. One part will be known as a living room, with a gallery at one end, the rafters showing throughout the whole. There will be a dining room, a billiard room, both opening into the roof. The other apartments provided are an old-fashioned breakfast room, a smoking room, a morning room, eight bed rooms, a provision room, an ice room, and an engine and electric light room, for lighting the building, and a boiler room, for heating the structure. The kitchen will be far removed from the residence portion of the house in order to avoid the smells arising from the cooking. The only part of the house two stories high will be devoted to quarters for servants, which will be provided with bath rooms.

"At one end, or main entrance to the building will be erected a large pavilion, almost circular, of rustic design, the roof resting on heavy columns. Under this pavilion will be 14 entrances through which people may drive to the main door.

"Inside the building will be a hollow square or court 55 by 100 feet. Spacious porches for smoking and lounging purposes will skirt the sides of the building. In the middle of the square will be a plunge bath, 15 by 30 feet. Luxurious dressing apartments will be provided nearby. The purpose of this bath is to enable friends of Mr. Vandergrift visiting him, after they have engaged in a game of golf or kindred sport, to take a good plunge in clear water. The supply

of water is to be the best. A water tower is to be erected and water pumping machinery provided to afford an ample supply.

"The home is to be furnished throughout in a way that will make the place as esthetic as it will be comfortable. Spacious gardens will be provided on adjoining plots, and a beautiful lawn, whose features will be flower beds and walks and driveways, to be laid out. Shade and fruit trees will stud the lawn, and heavy forest trees with dark wooded shades, will be handy to guests in warm weather.

"Near the house will be erected a separate building to be used as a bowling alley and gymnasium. Other buildings on the grounds comprise a stable, 75 by 100 feet, and a coach room, 48 by 60 feet, the latter having a harness room, a place for washing carriages, and apartments for coachmen. Back of these structures will be put up a semi-circular building, 150 feet in diameter, divided into stalls. There will be in it 30 box stalls and 10 single stalls for horses. There will be a separate building, 300 by 50 feet, for housing 100 cows.

"Additional small buildings will be put up as homes for hens, ducks, sheep and dogs. The dog kennels will be quite extensive, including, aside of the regular apartments for caring for canines, a renitent house, a puppy house and a dog hospital. Other buildings arranged for include a club house for employees, an office building, a home for the manager of the place and homes for the employees, the whole forming a large colony of buildings. The buildings are to be finished by next fall.

"It is the intention of Mr. Vandergrift to use the place mostly as a summer resort, but he is also making provisions to make the resort congenial at any time, even in the coldest weather."

### TRUSTS DIRECT "UNIONS."

With the Aid of Labor Fakirs They Close "Independent" Glass Factories.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The Attorney-General of Indiana is investigating the reported attempt on the part of the Glass Trust and the independent combination to corner the market in skilled window-glass labor.

Last fall, when the glass factories started the working season which has just ended, there was a faction in the window-glass workers' organization which opposed President Burns of L. A. 300, the window-glass workers' branch in the general organization of the Knights of Labor. The result of this difference was the formation of a new L. A. 300, of which John Denny is the head. For several weeks there was apparent war between the two organizations, but this difference seems to have been ended early last spring and Burns and Denny began issuing orders practically the same. Seemingly, there was no division of sentiment, although one side represented a Trust and the other the combination of independents.

The strength of the Trust has caused the independents to organize so closely as to be practically one company. They act as one in the naming of prices and the regulation of production. Within the last few months, however, many co-operative companies have incorporated, and their success has aroused the Trust and the independent organization has been forced to work with the Trust, and together they have been fixing prices and production. The next movement was to fight the cooperatives and the independents outside the pool.

If a combination could be arranged between the two L. A. 300's and the two big glass-manufacturing combinations, the cooperatives and independents outside the pool might be forced out of business. Such a combination is understood to have been formed. Apparently the purpose was to control the output of all the factories in the country. Since skilled laborers were at a premium, it would be easy to corner the market. The Trust and organized independent plants in the pool have closed, but the cooperatives refused to do so. At this point, the heads of the two L. A. 300's were called in, and they notified the cooperatives to close. Some of them refused. Those organizations were notified that they would be boycotted and be driven out of the union. As a result, the last of the companies were reported closed Wednesday night.

This victory puts the cooperatives and the independent companies, which are outside the organization, at the mercy of the two combinations during the next working season. The only hope of the outsiders is in the result of the two suits now pending against the Glass Trust, or in some action by the State. One of the suits is to restrain the formation of the Trust, and the second one is to dissolve the Trust. If the cooperation of the independents in the pool and the Trust could be established that would give the cooperatives clear evidence, which would end the difficulty, but so long as the combination can control the L. A. 300's, and not be interfered with by the law, the outside independents are in a bad way.

### Coke Oven in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 29.—An attorney in the employ of the United States Steel Company says that that concern is back of the movement for the purchase of the bulk of the Indiana bituminous coal mines. The purpose of the Steel Trust is to erect at Edgemore what will be the most extensive coke ovens in the country, equalling those of the Connellsville (Pa.) coke regions. The chief reason for this is to enable the company to supply coke to its steel mills at South Chicago, Joliet, and Waukegan, without being compelled to pay the long railroad haul from Pennsylvania. Edgemore is a small station on the shores of Lake Michigan, just east of Whiting, and is the terminus of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, which is owned by the steel company.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## "RECOGNITION OF UNIONS."

The Lessons Conveyed by the Many Strikes for This Purpose.

During the past few months there have been many strikes for the recognition of trades unions.

These strikes are instructive and suggestive in many ways. First, they give the lie, as do all strikes, to the old pure and simple fable, that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They do this by showing that the welfare of Labor is always subordinated to the interests of Capital.

Secondly, they show that it is to the interest of Capital that Labor be without a protective organization. Labor must be so composed that it can be plastic and pliant; that is, so moulded and used as the interests of Capital demand.

The importance of this lesson to Capital has been learned from the industrial condition of England, where the power of trades-unions is such as to make it possible for them to enforce a reactionary programme. The English trades unions have control of the laborer's output and the system of apprenticeship. They, by indirect action, such as strikes for assumed reasons, successfully oppose the introduction of machinery and the modernization of plants.

That the capitalists of this country have learned this lesson well, is shown in the attitude of the National Metal Trades Association. This body, composed of the leading machinery manufacturers of this country, will make no agreement with a labor organization that in any way interferes with the complete control and management of their establishments.

They take this stand, as they fear that to do otherwise will lead to the creation of a condition of affairs analogous to that at present existing in England.

This condition, of course, would revert to the injury of their foreign trade, which is extensive, as did a similar condition revert to the injury of the English trade.

Not only have the manufacturers taken this stand, but so also have the judiciary, who, as is well known, reflect capitalist conditions.

This fact was demonstrated in the remark of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, during the hearing of the Paterson weavers' injunction at Jersey City, on Monday, June 3.

Said this "most equitable and impartial judge": "England is losing her supremacy as a manufacturing country because her manufacturers have yielded to trades unions. The union won't allow the manufacturers to conduct their own business and in consequence Germany is selling goods under England's nose. It will soon be that way here if unions keep on."

Thirdly, as the attitude of the Metal Trades Association, and Pitney's remark reveal, these strikes reflect the intensity of the international struggle for the world's markets, a struggle in which capital must be unhampered in its disposal and use of the labor forces of the world, just as the disposal and use of military forces are placed under the undisputed authority of a field marshal, to kill and maim as he sees fit.

Fourthly, these strikes for the recognition of unions represent the growing power of capital, a power so strong that it is gradually dispensing with the use of the labor misleader and his organization as a means of keeping labor in line for capitalism.

This was well shown in the unsuccessful strike for the recognition of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association at the plant of the De Wees Steel Company, McKeesport, Pa., during the third week of April.

In this unequal struggle there was involved a corporation with a capital of almost 1,500 millions of dollars—the United States Steel Corporation—and a "labor" organization embracing about one-fifth of the steel, tin, and iron workers of the country.

There was a time when the interests united in that immense corporation recognized the misleaders of labor in charge of the Amalgamated Association, then an all-powerful body.

These interests would meet with these misleaders of labor and wine and dine them, while "adjusting" wage scales, sliding and otherwise, that grew perceptibly less with each succeeding year, while the output of the workers grew perceptibly larger.

They would see to it, that these misleaders of labor, received political or other jobs, as Jarrett, Garland, Shaefer, and others did—for advocating the protective tariff, in the maintenance of which these capitalists were directly interested; and under the maintenance of which the workers' wages declined with each and every job, political or otherwise, given.

In the strike mentioned the misleaders of labor were unmercifully turned down, their erstwhile capitalist partners had grown too big to require them any longer. Their supremacy over the steel and iron workers in the Battle of Homestead in 1892, and their supremacy over their competitors in the markets of the world, in this year of international capitalism, 1901, has made them all powerful; while by the same tokens, the Amalgamated Association had lost all its former power and influence.

Who wonders then, that Schwab, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, grows "chesty," and snubs Schaefer, the president of the Amalgamated Steel, Tin and Iron Workers' Association?

Though Schaefer still continues—despite the experience shot from Pinkerton rifles into the bodies of the steel and iron workers—to delude the men of the steel and iron industry with the economic idiocy that the interests of capital and labor are identical—his power and influence do not represent one-tenth of the power and influence of his predecessors, for the reasons given.

Very much the same is the case with John Mitchell. Last year during the presidential campaign, his organization, upon his recommendation, inaugurated a general strike in the anthracite coal regions. That strike was utilized by the anthracite coal trust to crush the small operators, in the interests of its plan of concentration. It was further utilized—through the intervention of Senator Mark Hanna, who

brought about a "settlement" of the strike, after the aim of the anthracite coal trust had been accomplished—in the interests of the Republican party and its presidential candidates.

This year, during May, Mitchell sought to have his Miners' Union recognized. He wanted the coal operators to meet him in conference and arrange a new scale of wages, involving a ten per cent. wage increase. Threats, deep, vast and frequent, were made of the dire things that would follow the failure to recognize.

But recognition did not come; there was no conference, no reply even to the invitation calling it, and no wage-increase. A certain Rev. Dr. Phillips, since found dead under circumstances that place his character in an immoral light, and John Mitchell, had the shortest interview on record with J. Pierpont Morgan, the financial head of the coal interests. They said Morgan agreed to recognition, but the rest of the world smiled—that interview was too decisive and arrogant to admit of such an interpretation. However, there was no conference, no dire things accomplished, according to the deep, vast and frequent threats made, and no ten per cent. wage increase.

Morgan had no further use for the clerical and labor fakirs. The small operators had been crushed and there was no presidential election to be considered. Again, Morgan had put into operation a more economical and vaster plan of concentration, in which "useless" mines will be closed, and "useless" miners will be discharged; in addition to which there will be introduced new mining machinery, thus placing to his disposal a surplus of labor that will compel submission from any class-unconscious "labor" organization.

This plan is now being pushed forward in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. It is rendered necessary by the successful "American invasion" of the European coal markets. Under such circumstances, what need is there for "union recognition?"

Lastly, these strikes for the recognition of unions demonstrate the necessity for a new trade unionism. A trades unionism in which the fallacy that the interests of capital and labor are one is unqualifiedly repudiated, and the fundamental principle recognized that between the two interests there is an antagonism that can only end with the overthrow of the capitalist system.

Where there is such a trades unionism there must necessarily be a progressive instead of a reactionary program; a program that aims not at the restriction of capitalist development, but at the adaptation of that development to the needs and aspirations of the whole working class, constituting the major portion of society.

This program while seeking the improvement of the wage-working class when and wherever possible, must primarily aim to end the antagonism that exists between the capitalist class and the working class, by restoring to the working class the machinery of production and distribution—the capital—that is owned and controlled by the capitalist class, to the detriment and subjugation of the working class.

This improvement and restoration can only be realized by seizing the powers of state, by means of the ballot, and so organizing and utilizing them, as to render these ends comparatively easy of attainment.

It is obvious that in order to accomplish this seizure of the powers of state, labor must organize politically as well as economically; it must combat capitalists' interests at the street corner election meeting, in the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, as well as in the union meeting place and in the shop.

This two-fold organization of labor must be like the development of the capitalism which makes it international in character. It must unite with similar organizations of labor in all the industrial countries of the world, having the same aim and object. To adhere to the old style of trades unionism is to invite disaster.

England has unsuccessfully tried it, with the result that it is now facing an industrial crisis, which can only be overcome by the destruction of that trades unionism and the consequent intensification of the labor and the lowering of the standard of living of the entire working class.

Such a crisis is likely in the course of a very few years to reach this country. It may appear very remote at the present time. It will be well to remember, however, that England, but a decade ago, had no inkling of the calamity that is now upon her. To have informed the average Englishman then, that the economic retrogression of "his" country was already on the way, would have only evoked a smile of good-natured contempt.

America's capitalism will soon be hard pressed. Her rivals are even now bestirring themselves to defeat her. England is moving, slowly, almost blindly, to be sure. So is Germany, and so is France, but they are moving. That their combined efforts are feared in this country has already been shown above. Where will they end? In another industrial re-adjustment in this country, to the detriment of the working class, as is at present the case in England? Or will they end in Socialism?

Let Labor but choose the new trades unionism and they will end in Socialism, in that industrial system in which development will not mean deprivation to, but in which progress and plenty will go hand in hand for, the working class.

## BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

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## TYPEWRITING.

Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice. K. PRYOR, 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

## Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 3 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Witt, 60 Peachtree ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 9 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P. 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

## TWO ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN MADRID!

The papers this week contained the above announcement in conspicuous headlines. According to the reports received by the police, the two men, one being an Italian and the other a Spaniard, had "projects" against the Spanish Ministers.

Every Socialist should know what Anarchism is.

In the "Socialist Almanac," in the monographs on the History of Socialism in Italy and in Spain, the subject of Anarchism is fully dealt with. These monographs are referred to in the Preface as follows:

"In at least one respect the monographs on Italy and Spain are especially instructive. They trace to its origin the long mortal struggle between Socialism and Anarchism, the latter of which, fostered by the sophist Proudhon and brought forth in agony by a middle class financially and morally bankrupt, had fastened itself to the international proletariat. They show the gradual widening of the chasm between the two, as in the heat of the conflict Anarchism becomes more distractedly rebellious and brutally destructive, while Socialism, ever more truly proletarian and revolutionary, gain in educational power and constructive spirit. Surely no one who reads these stirring pages can in the future PLEAD IGNORANCE IF CAUGHT IN THE DISHONEST ACT OF CONFOUNDING SOCIALISM WITH ANARCHISM."

The "Socialist Almanac" contains 230 large pages, and is a handbook of Socialism. 50 cents.



## BRICKLAYERS DUPED.

ORDERED OUT ON STRIKE TO AID  
WALKING DELEGATE'S PRIVATE  
BUSINESS.

The Bricklayers' Union is Being Used as  
a Collection Agency by the Master  
Builders Ass'n With the Aid of Walking  
Delegate Donnelly—A Unionman Tells  
the Story and Clenches His Fist.

In the travels of a reporter yesterday  
a queer state of affairs was found in a  
strike on a building on the corner of  
Sixteenth street and First avenue, where  
the bricklayers are on strike.

On the reporter's approaching a build-  
ing he found that work was going on as  
usual, and that quite a force of men  
were at work. On inquiring, however, it  
was learned that there really was a  
strike on and that the men at work on  
the building were non-union men. One  
of the strikers was pointed out to the  
reporter. Being asked to give some in-  
formation regarding the strike he let  
out this neat cat:

"Well, there is a whole lot to say re-  
garding this strike, but if I open my  
mouth I would lose my bread and butter  
altogether."

"Who would deprive you of it?"

"The walking delegate of our union."

On being assured by the reporter that  
his name would not appear he said:  
"Well, this strike is a case where Jack  
Donnelly the walking delegate, is doing  
what he has to my knowledge been do-  
ing for a number of years, playing the  
bosses for suckers. Somewhere about two  
years ago a man by the name of Rob-  
berson bought the property and com-  
menced to build."

The contractor for him was Ed.  
Roach, who was not, at that time, a  
member of the Master Builders' Asso-  
ciation. After some trouble, the mort-  
gages, Lowenfelt and Praxer, fore-  
closed, leaving a bill owing to Roach \$1,000  
by Robberson. Roach has tried by every  
legal method to collect and has failed.  
The property was then sold to Wolf and  
Wielant. The latter sold his share to  
his partner, and his partner then got  
ready to build. After tearing down the  
former work done by Roach, and complet-  
ing the cellar on the new building Jack  
Donnelly came around and made a de-  
mand upon Wolf for the money owing  
to Roach. Of course Wolf, the present  
owner, refused to pay, whereupon  
Donnelly called out men off the job, and  
now the work that we should be doing  
is being performed by non-union men."

"It is not a few weeks ago that the  
bosses locked us out for waiting time,  
and now Donnelly locks us out, and we  
get no waiting time at all but are told  
to go and get another job."

"The fact of the matter is that Don-  
nelly is playing the Bricklayers' Union  
as a collection agency for the bosses  
and apparently from the reports of what  
money he has accumulated, he is reap-  
ing a nice profit on the transactions."

"When he became Walking Delegate  
he was but an ordinary bricklayer, not  
first class by any means. He is now re-  
ported to be worth a good deal of mon-  
ey."

"I tell you there is a whole lot of dis-  
satisfaction existing and it is no wonder  
that our Union is being divided by fac-  
tions when we allow ourselves to be used  
in such simple tools."

Mr. Wolf, the owner of the property,  
when seen, agreed with the statement of  
the striking bricklayer, and said:

"I want my work done by union men,  
but when they ask me to pay a debt of  
some one else, that I will not do."

"The present contractor on the job,  
Mr. Alfonso Aguilera, said:

"I want my work done by union men;  
I am willing to pay more than the non-  
union demands, but when they allow them-  
selves to be called off the work by Don-  
nelly because Mr. Wolf refuses to pay  
off somebody else's debt then I must  
hire non-union men which I have no  
desire to do. The union men will lose  
\$2,000 in wages from Donnelly's work  
in this case. He has gone to the firm  
that we buy our material from, and  
tried to stop them from supplying us.  
He has called strikes on several other  
jobs that purchase material from that  
firm in order to force them to stop  
supplying us. He has made complaints  
to the inspector of buildings and sent  
them here—only to collect a bill that we  
do not owe and that does not concern  
his union."

The reporter asked the contractor if  
he or any of the other contractors that  
Donnelly had called strikes on were  
members of the Master Builders' Asso-  
ciation. The answer was that neither  
his firm nor the firms of Grundblatt and  
the strike was called yesterday were  
members of the Master Builders' Asso-  
ciation.

The reporter on interviewing Mr. Don-  
nelly and asking him for a statement of  
the affair found that the report as given  
by the others was correct.

Mr. Donnelly gave the reporter the  
notice that the master builders issued,  
certifying to the claim of Mr. Roach.  
It was as follows:

"October 17, 1900.

"Bricklayers Union, No. 7—  
"Mr. Ed. Roach, who is a member  
of our association, has a claim of \$1,000  
on the property on the northeast cor-  
ner of Sixteenth street and First ave-  
nue. Please notify your members ac-  
cording to Clause XI of the annual  
agreement that no work shall be done on  
this property until settled."

"CHARLES A. COWAN, Sec'y."

Also an agreement from the firm of  
Otto E. Reimer of Brooklyn, signed yester-  
day, agreeing not to supply building  
material until a settlement was made.

It was learned that while the brick-  
layers had an agreement of this nature  
with the Master Builders last year, it  
ran out the first of May this year.

One of the other officers of this union

is Mr. Wm. Klein, their National Presi-  
dent, who holds a fat job of Inspector  
of Sewers from Tammany Hall.

Thus it is clear that the Bricklayers' Union is being used not only as a collection agency for outsiders, but that the officers of this union are assisting the Master Builders' Association against the smaller concerns.

## EMIGRATION BOOMS.

Methods of the Railroad Agent in Stimu-  
lating the Movement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—It is hard  
to grasp the magnitude of the movements  
of population that transfer from one  
section of the country to another thou-  
sands of home-seekers every year. A  
few years ago the rush was to the  
Klondike, a little before that, it was  
to Texas and the Southwest. This  
year hundreds of families are moving  
from southern Minnesota and Wiscon-  
sin to the northern districts of those  
States and beyond into North Dakota.  
Even the movement across the border  
into Manitoba has been large enough to  
occasion remark. The oil fields of Tex-  
as and California are attracting hun-  
dreds, many of whom will become per-  
manent settlers, and there is a small  
but steady current from the North to  
the South.

But the great movement this year  
has been to the State of Washington.  
Railroad men assert that the "home-  
seekers' excursions" organized by the  
Great Northern and the Northern Pa-  
cific have been the means of carrying  
to Washington and the country tribu-  
tary to those roads 60,000 permanent  
settlers. This transfer was accomplish-  
ed in twelve weeks by means of weekly  
"excursions" organized after months of  
hard and skillful work.

The methods employed to organize  
these excursions are very thorough.  
Whenever the emigration department  
discovers a county that by reason of crop  
failure or any other setback is restless  
and discontented, an expert is imme-  
diately set to study the situation and to  
turn the discontent to the profit of the  
railroad. This expert is always a good  
"mixer," able to make friends and to  
win their confidence. If the field looks  
at all promising, he begins to talk of  
the cheap lands and wonderful crops,  
of the climate, the resources, and the  
commercial possibilities of some par-  
ticular district along the line of his road.  
He picks out a region whose climate and  
soil would demand no particular change  
in the habits of life of those upon whose  
imagination he is working. He talks  
Washington orchards to the orchard  
man, and Washington wheat to the  
wheat-grower. But he takes care to  
talk only one region in one locality. It  
is needless to say that he also distrib-  
utes alluring advertising matter, but he  
does it with great discrimination. Above  
all, the women are not neglected: for  
it has been found useless to stimulate  
the imagination of the head of the  
house unless the "woman folks" can be  
made to share in his hopes. It is also  
an aim of the agent to interest as large  
a number of families in one neighbor-  
hood as possible, since the women espe-  
cially are much readier to take up their  
home in a new country when they are  
sure of the company of persons with  
whom they have something in common.

When the "moving microbe," as the  
emigration expert terms it, has begun  
to work in a community, in other words,  
when interest has been pretty well  
aroused, stereotyped lectures by spe-  
cialists are given in the district school-  
house or some other central place, and  
the wonders of the new country are  
revealed in an entertaining way. This  
usually sets the ball rolling. The re-  
maining work of the agent is simply to  
make all arrangements. He takes every-  
thing into his own hands. He sets  
the day for the excursion to start, at-  
tends to the sale of the farm and house  
and furniture, combats the objections of  
the animaladversers of the timid and  
suspicious, and conducts the expedition  
personally to the new home. So thor-  
oughly does the agent acquire the con-  
fidence of his charges that even the most  
independent follow him like so many  
sheep.

It is also the practice of the railroads  
to send some enthusiastic settlers who  
have the confidence of their former  
neighbors back to the old home, pay-  
ing all the expenses of the trip in ex-  
change for eloquence. In one instance  
effective use was made of a sermon  
preached at the dedication of a church  
in a colony of "Dunkers."

## A Blast Furnace Experiment.

PITTSBURGH, May 20.—Prepara-  
tions are being made by the United States  
Steel Corporation for the erection of a  
refrigrating plant at the Lucy Furnaces  
of the Carnegie Company, which will  
probably figure largely in the revolution-  
ary reductions in the cost of making pig  
iron. The plant, while an experimental  
one, will be built on a commercial basis,  
and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100-  
000. The idea is to deprive the air of a  
large percentage of its moisture by pre-  
cipitating and freezing the water before  
the blast is sent into the furnace. Blast  
furnace owners have found that in win-  
ter, when the air is cold, dry, and crisp,  
they can make pig iron more cheaply than  
in summer, when the air is filled with  
moisture.

## Cruel Abuse of Boys.

BOSTON, May 20.—Because it was  
alleged that boys in the Lyman School,  
at Westboro, had been chained to their  
beds to prevent them from escaping, an  
appropriation for \$88,010 asked from the  
Legislature was to-day held up.

Senator Clemence said that when his  
committee visited the school it was dis-  
covered that there were six boys in a  
row breaking stone for highway pur-  
poses.

Upon inquiry where the boys slept he  
was shown a loft without ventilation.  
Senator Clemence found a chain passed  
around two of the beds and learned that,  
fearing the boys would escape, they  
were handcuffed to the chain.

## THE PORT ROYAL MURDER.

Mine Officials Knew of the Danger, Yet  
Ordered Men Down to Work.

McKEESPORT, June 13.—Eighteen  
men were murdered and a score of  
others injured in the Port Royal  
mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company,  
(the trust), at Port Royal, twenty-  
three miles south of this city on the  
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last Mon-  
day evening. An explosion in the  
mine, due to the neglect of officials in  
charge, who were hurrying to pile  
up the profits and could spare no time  
to render safe a mine which was no-  
toriously dangerous, is called: "the  
cause of the disaster."

Profit making in the mines of the  
Pittsburgh Coal Company is almost  
down to the stage of being an exact  
science. The various heads of the coal  
trust, are still experimenting a little,  
lopping off an expense, here and there,  
and figuring how to increase the toll  
taken from the blind individuals popu-  
larly called "the men." In the Port  
Royal mines the system was not in  
perfect working order, but was being  
rapidly improved upon. As in all  
the mines, however, no regard was  
paid for human life. Mules are well  
cared for. Mules in this district cost  
about \$200 each. Human beings cost  
nothing. When one man is killed or  
crippled there are a dozen more hunt-  
ing his job the next morning. Conse-  
quently there is no necessity for  
looking after the welfare of these.  
They supply themselves and pay their  
own freight. The county buries them  
when they are caught by death and  
their friends are too poor to afford it.

The Port Royal mine has already  
been a dangerous one. It is a shaft  
mine, about 160 feet deep. There are  
two shafts, Nos. 1 and 2, on opposite  
sides of the Youghiogheny river. An  
entry connects on with the other. The  
men all go down to work in No. 1  
shaft and walk across, under the river,  
to their work in the various headings  
of No. 2.

For the past two or three weeks the  
ground for a space of 15 to 20 acres  
has been "creeping," indicating danger  
of a great cave-in. As a consequence,  
gas has been pouring into the mine  
faster than the fans can force it out.  
Last Monday there was a cave-in in  
the main entry, blocking the air cur-  
rent and causing a more rapid ac-  
cumulation of gas. A half dozen men  
were at work all day cleaning up the  
debris so the fans could do their work,  
but, in spite of the knowledge that  
the mine was filled with gas and a  
terrible explosion liable to occur at any  
moment, THREE HUNDRED AND  
FIFTY MEN WERE SENT DOWN TO  
WORK IN THAT VAST TOMB  
WITHOUT A WORD OF WARNING.

Luck, Providence, or whatever you  
choose to call it was looking after that  
little army of toilers that day.  
Although death was hiding in every  
room, and crouching behind every pil-  
lar, and back of every rib, nothing  
occurred until 6 o'clock that evening.  
The day men quit work at 5 o'clock.  
At 6 half a dozen men were at work.  
Some say they were using open lamps.  
There is little doubt about that. A  
man can see better with an open lamp  
than with a safety lamp, and upon  
his slight depends, in a large measure,  
his ability to work and produce a  
profit. Consequently, there is little  
doubt about the character of the lamps.  
None of these mines use safety lamps,  
although the state laws are supposed  
to be exceedingly explicit on such mat-  
ters. Others say there was an old  
fire smoldering in the mines. It had  
been smoldering since the last ex-  
plosion, which occurred in 1892, and  
it is said to have fired the gas. The  
officials of the Pittsburgh Coal Com-  
pany deny this smoldering fire story.  
It was not expected that they would  
confirm it. The miners assert it posi-  
tively.

When the work of the day ended  
Monday, June 10, a "squeeze" was  
reported in Entry 21. Six men entered  
to repair the damage and replace the  
broken timbers. They had been in  
the mine about an hour when a muf-  
fled roar was heard, and an instant  
later a puff of flame and smoke from  
the shaft mouth told the story. Six  
lives had been snuffed out.

Heroes were there in abundance.  
Dozens of them crowded about the yaw-  
ning mouth of the shaft and fought  
for the privilege of going down to  
the rescue party, and to bring their  
comrades below or to bring their  
blackened and mutilated bodies to the  
surface. Samuel Hadley, assistant  
mine boss, in charge of this mine, and  
who, the testimony before the Cor-  
oner's jury says, was responsible for  
the occurrence, demanded his right to  
head the rescue party, and it was  
granted him. In company with Super-  
intendent McCune and Allison and  
a dozen more they waved a last good-  
bye to their waiting friends and went  
down to death in the shaft. They were  
down but a short time when another  
muffled roar and a blast of flame and  
smoke out of the shaft, followed by  
another and another, told their story.  
Not one of them came out alive.

No further attempts at rescue were  
made that day. The next day another  
rescue party was sent down. The blast  
of death overtook them also, and, torn  
and disfigured, with frightful burns,  
cage load after cage load, they were  
hauled to the surface and sent to  
their homes, or to the McKeesport  
Hospital. A Hugo could not describe  
the horrors of that Monday night nor  
of the days that have succeeded it.  
Hundreds of yards under the hill lay  
the dead bodies of nearly a score of  
men. The company says there are  
thirteen in the mine. Rumors are  
abroad to-day that more men than the  
eighteen first accounted for are buried  
in the Port Royal mine. Two men  
from Smithton have been missing  
since the night of the explosion, and  
the story was circulated to-day that  
the number of unknown victims would  
reach thirty. A long time would be  
required to ascertain accurately the  
number of those entombed. The  
miners, who ought to know as well as  
the officials who scarcely ever see the

mines except when on a visit of in-  
spection or on an occasion of this kind,  
say that fully a dozen more  
than the eighteen mentioned went  
down and never came out again.  
These are foreigners, and no particu-  
lar record of them is kept. They can  
be had by the ship load and are ex-  
tremely docile. They know nothing  
about mining or mining laws, and are  
much to be preferred to the class of  
workmen who might attempt to en-  
force some laws provided for their  
safety.

All hope of rescuing the bodies of  
those men from the fiery tomb has  
been abandoned. The mine is burn-  
ing fiercely. It has been decided to  
flood it, which will be done by drill-  
ing holes through the bottom of the  
river into the main haulage way. This  
was done in 1892, and it took  
nine months to pump the water out  
when the fire was extinguished. It will  
take a year now. The men who live  
at Port Royal, who have foolishly fol-  
lowed the advice of real estate  
agents and are securing "a home of  
their own," and there are many of  
them, are in despair. The town will  
be ruined. Its sole industry is that  
death trap and these helpless beings,  
who have not yet learned that they  
should own these mines and run them  
so they would be safe, are hopeless.  
It is not so easy to pack up and move  
to another town as it looks.

But besides financial loss there is  
the loss of life and its consequent  
anguish. Scores have been left  
fatherless. There are weeping widows  
and sisters about that mine shaft.  
There are some who have not slept  
since Monday. Their loved ones are  
buried under tons of rock in the  
black depths of that mine. And when  
the water is turned in all hope of  
ever looking on the loved face again  
will be gone forever. Those bodies  
will float around in that black tomb  
for a year or more, and identification  
will be impossible when they are  
found, if they are ever found. There  
will be a score of graves of unknown  
dead in the little cemetery up on the  
hill, and thus will end Western Penn-  
sylvania's latest contribution to the  
crimes of capitalism. While the  
widows and children of Port Royal  
are suffering anguish of death, the  
stockholders in the Pittsburgh Coal  
Company are collecting their divi-  
dends, making ready to go to the  
mountains or seashore, and are say-  
ing: "Soul, enjoy thyself. Why care  
for the morrow. Miners can be had  
in plenty and, perhaps, that is the  
way Providence has selected to keep  
this world from becoming over-  
stocked."—WORKINGMAN.

## WHAT CAUSES SUICIDE?

Some Observations by a Brooklyn Physi-  
cian Concerning the Laboring Class.

Dr. Hartung, a Coroner's physician of  
Brooklyn, has had extensive opportu-  
nities for making observations of the caus-  
es of death and he is regarded as an  
authority on the subject. Yesterday a  
reporter asked him to state what was  
in his opinion, the cause of the increase  
of suicide. "You ask what I think the  
great increase of suicides in Brooklyn  
is due to?" he said. "Well, if you ex-  
amine the occupations of the cases re-  
ported at the Coroner's office you will  
find that a majority of them belong to  
the laboring classes. The enormous  
amount of rain which has fallen dur-  
ing the past few weeks has had much to  
do with making the workman lose hope.  
The fact that bricklayers, hod carriers  
and masons could not get any work to  
speak of during the continuance of the  
wet weather has caused a despondency  
or melancholia, which seemed impossible  
for them to overcome. I also think that  
the depression in business resulting from  
the unfavorable conditions of things  
created by such a prolonged period of  
sun and overcast days, has had a  
tendency to increase the cases of self-  
destruction. Take for instance, the num-  
ber of persons who have invested their  
savings in seaside resorts, expecting  
thereby to improve their financial con-  
dition and who have been woefully disap-  
pointed in seeing pass day after day  
in which gloomy skies and pouring rain  
have been the leading meteorological con-  
ditions."

"Of course, the outdoor season being  
necessarily limited and the rain drown-  
ing all manner of profit, the outlook to  
persons having their capital—or, you  
might say, their all—invested in such en-  
terprises, has been discouraging in the  
extreme. I think, also, that some of the  
well-to-do class of people who have  
put their money into Wall street, hoping  
to reap abundant harvests thereby, and  
whose realizations have not equalled their  
expectations, have contributed to the list  
of increasing suicide cases in this sec-  
tion of the country. Carbolic acid and  
gas have been the favorite methods by  
which persons weary of the world have  
shuffled off this mortal coil. A great  
many of the suicides have been due to  
rapturous insanity, and there have been  
a number of cases for which no reason-  
able explanation could be offered. There  
have been cases within my observation  
of late about which there has been con-  
siderable doubt, a doubt that will prob-  
ably remain forever, for so far as is  
known the only persons that can explain  
the motives that prompted them to take  
their lives were the unfortunate victims  
themselves. There have been among  
some of the suicides reported men who  
had troubles of their own which they  
did not want the world to know, and who,  
as a consequence, have made their exits  
from this bustling planet without leav-  
ing the slightest evidence behind them  
to tell their reasons for going. Is it  
possible, you ask, to tell the pathological  
condition of a suicide's brain? Very often  
we find in cases of suicide a cerebral  
softening, which, of course, is a border-  
ing on paresis. Then, again, we may find  
indications of neuropathic, which, popu-  
larly defined, is an exhausted condition  
of the nervous system. Of course, the  
last named condition frequently leads to  
despondency or melancholia. A rather  
singular feature among some of the sui-  
cides that have been recently reported  
has been the advanced age of a number  
of them. Why persons of a ripe, old  
age should take their lives is hard to tell."

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## SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue,  
the DAILY PEOPLE will have  
completed its first year of life.  
During that time it has recorded  
a mass of crime committed in the  
name of "Unionism" against the  
working class. In order to pre-  
serve the record and make it ac-  
cessible to all, it has been decided  
to issue an

## ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

... of the ...

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## PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-  
asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of  
happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose  
of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but  
in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right  
can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destruc-  
tive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of  
politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled  
by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold,  
furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of pro-  
duction must likewise belong to the people in common.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 2, 4 and 6 New Reade St.,  
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 62  
Six months..... 25  
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Remittance: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 86,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

Thought over slips from the clutches that would smother it. It becomes unseizable, and takes refuge from one form into another. The torch shoots its rays; if it is extinguished, it is swallowed up in darkness, it turns into a voice: night cannot be turned upon the word. If a gag is clapped to the mouth that speaks, the word changes into light: light cannot be gagged.

VICTOR HUGO.

## THE OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

The song sang, now fifty years ago, by the Southern exploiters of Labor, has been struck up once more, this time in Tennessee. The tune is new; it is adapted to modern conditions; but the song is the same; it betrays the hypocrisy with which the capitalist carries on the refined cannibalism of his class.

During the anti-slavery agitation days, the Southern slaveholder's tune ran thus: "The negro is a helpless, improvident being; emotional, sentimental; left to himself in the South he would become the prey of schemers; we must protect him; slavery is his best asylum."

Thus did the Southern slaveholder, of old seek to profit by his own wrong-doing. Granted that the negro suffered of weakness of character that would materially counteract the advantages of freedom in the cauldron of the white man's society, it lay here in the mouth of the very men who tore him from his own congenial wilds in Africa, and transplanted him to America, to graft upon that wrong the justification for a subsequent wrong. Hypocritically wicked was the plea.

The identical plea now turns up in Tennessee. The revolting conditions brought on by early child-labor caused an outcry that just ripened into a Child-Labor Act prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in shops, mines and factories. That the Act, left for its enforcement in the hands of the ruling capitalist class, will be circumvented, goes without saying. Nevertheless, the Act raises an obstacle in the way of the cannibal class to which children are juicy morsels. And now this class raises the following "sympathetic" howl:

"The law will seriously embarrass poor families, who are partly dependent on the work of their children; the law is unwise; it is a hardship on the mothers."

Thus again the exploiters of humanity seek to profit by their own wrong-doing. First they squeeze down the wages of the natural bread-winner so far down, that the mother is dragged from her home, and they then squeeze down the earnings of both parents in such wise that the little ones are taken from the school-room and the playground, set to work, lest the wolf invade their parents' home. Having thus produced by their own wrong-doing, the conditions that superinduce the crime of child-labor, the successor of the slaveholders of old, the modern capitalist, turns his "sympathetic" eyes to the "suffering families and mothers," and drops crocodile tears over the hardships that the Child-Labor Act will inflict upon them!

## SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY, ETC.

For the hundredth time—or is it the thousandth?—an organization has been set up, on paper of course, in this country with the name and style of "Trades Union Political League of America." A body, consisting of delegates from other bodies whose motto is: "No politics in Unions," and whose theory is: "The economic movement is all sufficient," can not constitute itself into a political body without convicting itself of freakishness, and suggesting fraud. Experience is ample on the subject. These "Trades Union Political Leagues" have ever wound up in stenchful fraud and side-splitting freakishness.

Possessed of this knowledge, and of the additional knowledge that such "Leagues" invariably have some cap-

italist aspirant for their moving spirit, the Chicago "Daily News" turned with warring instinct to Mr. John Burns, British Member of Parliament, by the grace of a capitalist party, for a word of encouragement. Mr. Burns promptly responded: when were such gentlemen ever found slow to avail themselves of an opportunity to organize themselves into a tableau, and talk through the columns of a capitalist paper? Mr. Burns' delivery appears in the "Daily News" of the 10th instant as a "special cable." In it this passage occurs:

"It is quite right that America's new labor party should deal with the question of the militia. Let it call for equal representation in those bodies from which the armed forces take their orders. Fortunately in England we have been free from this sort of trouble, owing to the prominent part which labor has taken in the English parliament."

"Free from this sort of trouble"? Why, it was but yesterday that workmen on strike were trampled down by dragoons in Liverpool and Hull; and all the while a beautiful bouquet of Labor Skates, like Mr. Burns, was "taking a prominent part in the English parliament!"

It is quite enough to see the Labor Movement in America—in free suffrage America—weighed down with the millstone of British pure and simple Trade Unionism. That British abortion had the lead of the class-conscious Movement here; it was found rank in size when the intelligent Movement started; the struggle, now on hand, to cut loose from it could not be escaped. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The Movement in America need not stagger under the double infliction of British "pure and simpleness," and also British Labor political fakirism. No shall it. The class-conscious political Movement of Labor in America is now far enough ahead to prevent that second infliction. In vain may the American capitalist press seek the aid of the Burnses,—"Labor" men who enter Parliament through the gate of some capitalist party—to instill their poison into the system of the American Labor Movement. Militia outrages, like Liverpool and Hull dragonades, cannot be glossed over to the American eye with such phrases as "freedom from that sort of trouble," much as such dragonades may have to be winked at by the "Labor" that "takes prominent part in the English parliament,"—by the grace of a capitalist party.

## THE "AUTOMOBILE ERA"

The "Automobile" is the latest, now trum to be entered in the pharmacopoeia of fakir-led, pure and simple Unionism. As readers of THE PEOPLE will have learned from the detailed report of the late convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, it was there soberly proposed to handle and win strikes with the aid of automobiles. This may seem a silly proposition; there is no denying its silliness; and yet, over and above its silliness, the proposition tells a tale big enough for a volume.

The machine, perfected, improved—in short, concentrated Capital—knocks out the workman. It knocks him out from both sides:

In the first place, the more perfected the machine is, all the more complicated is its mechanism; and all the larger is the capital needed in its production. Consequently, the more improved the machine is, all the further is it out of the reach of the capital-less man. Improved machinery in private hands is a decree of slavery pronounced upon the Working Class.

In the second place, in the measure of its improvement, the privately owned machine displaces Labor. The improved machine in private hands is a decree of starvation pronounced upon the Working Class: large squads of men are thrown out of work, and thereby drag down those who are at work.

These features of Capital are not obvious, even to-day, to the average workman; much less obvious were they when Capitalism was not yet what it is to-day. Not being obvious, the workers did not perceive that the execution capitalism was doing in their ranks was a result, not of the improved machine, but of its unimproved feature, its private ownership feature. Accordingly, the untutored, the class-unconscious workmen failed to adopt the course that would stop the execution; they failed to recognize the political aspect of the question; they failed, and very generally fail to-day, to strain for the overthrow of the system of private ownership and for the establishment of the Socialist system; as a result, they fall into the hands of ignorant leaders, who drill them in methods that are successively silly and suicidal. The transition from method to method is a commentary on whether the Fakirs are drifting and have drifted to.

The first method was that of "Physical Force" applied to the death-dealing improved machine. This method bespeaks an era of revolutionary spirit: True enough, it betrays all the denseness of the bull, that, head-down, would stop a

locomotive in full run; yet it tells of physical bravery. That was the first era.

The second method was quite a comedown. It was the "Paregoric Method." It consisted in administering this laxative to "scabs." It may also be termed the "Dempsey Method," having been introduced by a "Labor Leader" of that name in the street railway strike at Pittsburg, about ten years ago. The denseness continues unabated; but the element of physical bravery is virtually eliminated; when the era of the "Paregoric Method" is reached, we have come down to the sneak.

The third method is the one now proposed by the Mahon "Labor Leader." It is the "Automobile Method." When a strike breaks out against street car lines, automobiles are to be procured by the strikers to carry passengers and thus beat Capital. When this stage is reached the denseness has vanished, and in lieu of the old physical bravery, or even the later "paregoric" sneak bravery, we have in full blast the DESERTER and TRAITOR: Furnish the automobile capitalists with sufficient blood-money and power to fleece the workers that the street railway companies now enjoy, and these may be beaten,—with Labor as the food for cannon, as usual.

The development of the "Labor Leader" is here portrayed. It runs down from the "Physical Force" era, when still some honesty clung to him, down to the "Automobile" era, via the "Paregoric" era, when the honesty vanishes in even step with the disappearance of bravery. When the present, or "Automobile" era, has been reached, we see nothing of the revolutionary fibre left; the deserter and traitor only is rampant.

Not for naught are the Labor Fakirs termed the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism.

Alabama is busily at work disfranchising the negroes. It has taken advantage of the experiments tried by other states, and will adopt those features of each law which have been productive of the best results. Disfranchisement goes on at a very encouraging rate. The members of the working class here in the North who watch it with indifference will yet feel, in their own person, the full effects of it. It has worked advantageously for the capitalist class of the South, and as the capitalist is an imitative beast, there is no reason why the capitalist of the North should not use it to his own benefit.

During this warm weather the members of the working class who cannot afford to go to the country or the seashore, and that means the overwhelming portion of the working class, should get as close to the water, or get in the vicinity of as many trees as they can. Every second should be spent in the parks or on the water front. Riverside Drive, for example, is an excellent place. No better use could be made of it than for thousands, even tens of thousands, if it will accommodate that number, of mothers and children to frequent it and spend the day there. It is true that it is a poor substitute for what is the right of every human being, but as it is all that is at present available, it should be used to the greatest possible extent. Central Park, the Bronx Park, and the Riverside Drive will accommodate many thousands. They are as beautiful as artificial parks can well be here in a crowded city, and a few hours spent there every day will physically improve any person.

"An elderly woman who lives somewhere near Gramercy Park" had a poodle and it died. She wept over its "inanimate form," as the hydraulic novel says, and then she carried it to an undertaker for burial. The funeral of the dead dog is to cost \$125, and the elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park will no doubt rest content at the thought that her poodle is sleeping soundly in his little plush casket. The elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park never came honestly by that \$125, that is, she never earned it, otherwise she would not spend it on a dog's funeral. That \$125 is six months' pay for many and many a workman, and woman. It would mean comfort to them, could they get it. I many instances it would mean life itself to the worker who has been reduced to want and starvation. The elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park deprived some wage worker of what was rightfully his. She stole that money, as the laws her class made gives her a privilege of doing. She may have stolen it from another elderly woman, such, for instance as a seamstress who works day and night to keep life in her worn body, or it may have been stolen from a young woman who will be made aged and haggard by misery and care. The elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park is a criminal, and like most criminals is also an idiot. Her act is a type of the acts of the capitalist class and shows the crying necessity there is for them to be wiped out.

The Anthony Comstock Divines in the Y. M. C. A., which is holding a convention in Boston, decided that the Art Museum, which contains some plaster reproductions of Greeks and Greekesses, is not a fit place for honest, God-fearing young men and women" to frequent. A reception was to be held there, whereupon a Bishop and another old woman on the reception committee called attention to the fact that there were several Apollos, Venuses, Dianas, and even Jupiters who would not be received in "good society" were they to be seen first by the butler at the door. There was an expressed fear that were the tender and innocent visitors to be out loose among these broken and disfigured plasters, their morals might be corrupted.

The fear was overdrawn. Rockefeller is a member of the Y. M. C. A., and he is assuredly immune. The statutes themselves were placed in a dubious position, as there are in such gatherings as the Y. M. C. A. convention, men who would corrupt a gypsum satyr.

## Political and Economic.

A Western exchange speaks, in its dramatic columns, of the production of Most's play "Der Strike." It remarks in this connection that if Most was as much of a failure as an actor as he has been as an anarchist, he was doubtlessly the most ozy hamfatter that has ever "donned the buskin," or did other equally foolish things. The capitalist papers are beginning to understand Most, or rather they are beginning to tell their understanding of him. He has been a failure as an anarchist, and he has also been a failure as a failure, and his "draanamer," "Der Strike" was not even a small hit, to say nothing of its other features as a bruiser.

"Sempre Avanti," the Turin, Italy, Socialist fortnightly magazine, has the following:

## "LABOR ACCIDENTS."

"An employer had in his shop some flour belonging to another man.

"The flour became spoiled. When the time came for settling accounts, the employer said: 'It is spoiled. I will not pay for it.'

"But, on the contrary," replied the other, 'it was in your care: if it is spoiled you must settle the bill just the same.' And the law compelled him to pay for it.

Now the employer had a man in his factory. A machine tore off an arm and knocked out an eye of the workman. The law compelled the employer to pay for the flour that was spoiled, but not for the workman who was disabled or killed.

The man who writes the "On the Tip of the Tongue" column in "The Press" is such a remarkably great genius that he ought to be made the "news collector" on "The Press." In referring to the death of Robert Buchanan he says "Any one could look at a portrait of Robert Buchanan, the Scotch novelist, dramatist, and poet just dead, can safely assert that he was a Socialist. All Socialists look alike." That is not only news to Socialists, but it is news of the utmost importance. "Tongue" or "Tip," whichever name he answers to in his journalistic retrieving, enjoys at least the distinction of having enriched the columns of "The Press" with some news.

The Detroit "News-Tribune" has a write-up of the lives of two men who went to school together, William McKinley, who is now serving four years for his faithful, lickspittle services to capitalism, and Ross Raymond, who is now serving ten years for forgery. They were friends and rivals in the old days, and McKinley was the good boy, the "honest and upright," though somewhat bombastic and stupid young man. Raymond was the idle and bright person, and he was so very bright that for a period of thirty years he has fooled thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the gullible. The "News-Tribune" does not state, as is usually stated in such cases, whether it is true or not, that they both aspired to the hand of the same fair girl, and after much hesitation, she finally gave herself to the dull boy, who was a better provider. The imputation is that McKinley never gullied anybody. He is held up as a model for all young men to follow. Raymond is held up as a model not to be followed. Between the two there is only a question of awards. Raymond doubtlessly deserved all he has received. He earned it by long years of persevering dishonesty. If McKinley was to be rewarded on the basis of what he has really done, if his "honor" and his sincerity were to be made the sole criterion of his pay, he might be still the companion of the Sing Sing convict, Ross Raymond.

Some of the religious papers look up on the expulsion of five young men from West Point as a "vindication of Christianity," and a proof that the government is endeavoring to keep the place pure and clean. The young men were expelled for insubordination, not for hazing. They were not even censured for the latter. It is a mark of the beast, and evidence of savagery for a human being, to mutilate another human being. The denominational papers which uphold West Point are upholding this savagery and bestiality. A civilized man holds the human body as something sacred—in fact as the most sacred thing in the world, no matter whether it belongs to himself or to another. The thugs at West Point are sent there for the purpose of learning the principles of scientific murder. The effects of their instruction crop out occasionally when they practice the gentle and refined art of hazing. There is not a student there that does not engage in it. They are there practically for that purpose. The five that were driven out were driven out because they presumed to interfere with matters pertaining to the course of instruction, not because they were hazers. As far as they are Christians, it is fair to allow the church publications to judge: as far as they are decent human beings, the general verdict of intelligence will be that they are not.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## IS THE RACE DEGENERATING.

The financial statement of the Int'l Cigarmakers Union, on the recent strike in New York, is out in a 10x7, pale-blue, 31-page document. It is thrilling enough for yellow covers. But not its thrillingness is what deserves real notice. The production is valuable mainly on a head that it is wholly innocent of. Without meaning to, it contributes a mighty share towards answering the vexed question, Is the race degenerating?

"Diana is great!" "Great is Diana!"—such were some of the protests, that, nearly 2,000 years ago, snote the face of a politico-economic movement that, next in the order of social development, was then rising above the horizon. That Movement—generically termed Christianity, and usually considered religious—had to best its way across volumes of slander hurled in its path. The cry, "Diana is great! Great is Diana!" was an incautious betrayal of the source of the opposition. The sculptors of statues of Diana at Ephesus, and of effigies of other Olympian deities, instinctively felt their material interests assailed by the rising Movement. It was the pockets, or be it the stomachs, that spoke in protests, slanders and hypocrisy.

"The Union is great!" Great is the Union!—such are some of the protests, that, in this generation, are smiting the face of another politico-economic movement, which, in its turn, has risen above the horizon of social development, and is, in turn, destined to sway the race. This Movement—known as Socialism—has, like Christianity of yore, to beat its way to-day across volumes of slander hurled in its path. The cry, "The Union is great! Great is the Union!" corresponds to-day to the old cry, "Diana is great! Great is Diana!" It is an incautious betrayal of the source of the opposition. The drawers of revenue as officers of "pure and simple" Unions instinctively feel their private material interests assailed by the rising Movement. It is their pockets, or be it their stomachs, that speak in protests, slanders and hypocrisy.

Two points establish the direction of a line. Here we have two identical social apparitions, separated by the wide stretch of 2,000 years. Surely, the line drawn from the first to the second must establish the trend of the human race: Does it drop? Does it rise?

Let the two apparitions be measured, contrasted. Through both, Nature emits the same thought—Material Interests; but, as the same vibrations of the air, forced through a cornet and a penny-whistle, resound with different timbre, so, likewise is the timbre of the thought that strikes the ear to-day a very different timbre from the one emitted 2,000 years ago.

The sculptors of Diana and other Olympian statues were the product of a period of human spiritual elevation to which the world owes its Seven Wonders, the Ephesian Temple of Diana among them. Grovelingly material as was the source of their outcry against Christianity, it is nevertheless undeniable that heart and mind, with them, were colored and fired with the splendors of Greek art, that they imagined assailed by the early austerity of a creed that carried in its womb the Michel Angelos and Albrecht Duerers. The cries of "Diana is great! great is Diana!" may not without historic injustice be denied some little meed of mental, moral and spiritual elevation.

How stands the case with their successors of to-day, the cries of "The Union is great! great is the Union!" the drawers of revenue as officers of "pure and simple" Unions? The "Financial Statement," above mentioned, makes answer: Palpably doctored the figures and items are, they throw up the fact that the strike was wrongfully prolonged through thirty-six dreary weeks of suffering to the men; in other words, that the rank and file, engaged in the struggle, and the rank and file that was made to back them, were cruelly misled for the purpose of throwing revenue in the shape of jobs into the hands of the Negendanks, the Simons, the Raphaels, the Karasaks, the Marouskes, the Browns, the Modests, the Bennetts, with whose names the columns of the "Statement" are fly-blown, besides untold others of that ilk, lumped together and covered under the term "pickets," all of them loud-mouthed yellers of: "The Union is great! great is the Union!" Not a spark here of either mental, moral, or spiritual nobility!

The line drawn from the anti-Christian sculptors of deities dips on its course until, when it strikes the anti-Socialist Organized Scabbery, it runs into the ditch.

Is the race degenerating? No! Be of good heart, all ye whose breasts have with the Socialist affluat! Degeneracy stamps, not the race, it stamps the obstructionists who rear their heads against the onward march of civilization. They are declining; they are growing weaker. The race's future is upward, hastened by the vaning morale of the dead-walls in its path.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have with me that clipping from the "North American Review" by James Logan. Are there any more blunders in it?

U. S.—From my recollection it is a string of blunders. Read it again.

B. J. (reads).

"There must always be competition. To stamp it out, were such a thing possible, would mean stagnation and death. It would mean that there was to be no further progress. If there were to be no prizes obtained, men would cease to put forth the effort which makes for progress and growth. If there were no larger prizes ahead for a young man than simply a day laborer's wages, the likelihood is that a good many would not put forth the effort to become anything more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition. Men need the stimulus of competition to do their best."

U. S.—I showed you that it is false to say that capitalism promotes competition.

B. J.—Yes; you showed that capitalism stamps out competition.

U. S.—And I next showed you that it is false to say capitalism furnishes a stimulus for the best efforts.

B. J.—Yes; you went further and proved that what capitalism did was to rob the workman of all stimulus to exert himself, and that such stimulus could only come with Socialism.

U. S.—Yet will notice that through the whole passage that you read the effort keeps clearly to sing the praises of competition. The impression is to be left on the reader's mind that competition is the pivot on which progress revolves: the spring that sets progress in motion; the breath in the nostrils, the animating spirit of progress.

B. J.—Why, certainly. The passage means just that, and is meant to be a warning against doing anything that might interfere with that pivot, that spring, that breath or that animating spirit.

U. S.—Now, look closely: turn your eyes on the last sentence but one.

B. J. (reads).

"We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition."

U. S.—Do you catch on?

B. J.—Not quite.

U. S.—This precious Logan himself takes no stock in his praises of competition. He knows what thing it is. It won't do for him to say so. If he did, he would miss his "prize," the wages of his intellectual prostitution in whooping it up for capitalism. But he knows also that it is no longer safe to lie wholesale, as it formerly was. To praise competition without any qualification would certainly render him ridiculous. How does he manage himself in the dilemma?

B. J.—How?

U. S.—As all such people do. They try to play subtle-fish and thereby incur still greater ridicule. The sentence you just read is supremely ridiculous. There is neither intelligence nor honesty in competition. The word excludes intelligence and honesty. Competition implies a blind rushing forward and to seek leadership by cheating on the competitive field. To talk about "intelligent competition," or "honest competition" is like saying "sweet vinegar" or "wholesome arsenic."

B. J.—That fellow put his foot into it squarely; didn't he?

U. S.—Now you may tear up the squib. Or rather save it. Paste it on a board. Write over it the inscription: "Self-imposed." And hang it up in your room. If you were to analyze, as closely as we did this one, every utterance made in favor of capitalism, you would find that a carriage-and-four can be driven through all.

McKinley will not accept a nomination for a third term. McKinley would not be offered the nomination even though he sought it for the third time. General Grant, who was an extremely popular failure as President, would have taken a third nomination if he could have gotten it, but all his wire-pulling, all the force that could be mustered in his favor could not land it. Those who controlled the convention realized that an innovation such as a third term meant defeat. The talk about giving one to McKinley was the sheerest and the most insincere rot. There was no intention of doing anything for him when his term expires, excepting to send him into the obscurity he deserves. All men, not infatuated and blinded, know that McKinley shows up badly among many weak Presidents. The whole list since Madison, cannot show a half dozen men who manifested any great ability, or who, by word or deed, proved to the world that they understood the tendency of modern times, or the significance of the events that occurred during their administration. Superlatives have been heaped on a few—Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln—but the others are candidates for a footnote in a school history. Yet the times in which they lived seethed with portentous events. Their weaknesses rested in the fact that they were behind their times. They were servants on every occasion of a decaying form of society, and lacked either the honesty or the intelligence to place themselves right, and to work forward instead of trying to conserve the worthless and the pernicious.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

**Alliance Smashing the Dolans.**  
**TO THE PEOPLE.**—To my comrades behind the big gun—THE DAILY PEOPLE—and to the comrades throughout the country, I want to notify of the progress we have in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania are making in pushing the Battering Ram of the S. L. P. known as the S. T. & L. A.

I here hold up to your gaze an admission from the enemy; the same being an item found in the Pittsburgh "Press" of June 1:

**"MINERS AVOID THE UNION."**  
**"IRWIN, Pa., June 1.**—The miners' meeting here at the Opera House last night was poorly attended, less than fifty men being present. Addresses were made by President Patrick Dolan, of the Mine Workers' Union, and Secretary William Dadds. The men here say that they prefer to remain independent. Several organizers who were in the field were withdrawn, as the house to house canvass was found to have been unsuccessful.

You see by this that our well-drilled comrades of the town of Irwin, Pa., are constantly after the Pat Dolans and have so undermined their poor and simple union that it is impossible for them to hold a mass meeting.

Their so-called union is on its last legs. And when our National Organizer reaches this hamlet he (Dolan) will send it into oblivion with one stroke of the sledge-hammer of the S. L. P.

We have every reason to be encouraged. The coal miners are earnest and honest, and as a result they are fast taking to the S. T. & L. A., and S. L. P. We are pushing the WEEKLY PEOPLE and all other official organs of the S. L. P.

H. MORGAN, Allegheny, Pa., June 6.

**Decayed Teeth Pulled Out.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—I write to let the readers of THE PEOPLE know that Section Auburn is still alive, after going through a severe illness. We have had quite a little difficulty with our stomach which resulted in that "tired feeling," "lack of ambition," and a disinclination to digest what we had swallowed. But after consulting our physician, Dr. Karl Marx who advised an emetic in the shape of a general vote, imagine our surprise when we vomited up 3 "Kangs," 1 "single taxer," 1 fanatic, 3 "neutrals," and about half a dozen a year behind in dues. We know now what was the matter with us, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Marx to all of our acquaintances and friends. We will admit that it left us rather thin (only 12 members), but with the help of his restorative, "Capital," which is \$1.00 a dose, one dose guaranteed to cure, and the help of the tonic, THE PEOPLE, we are confident of taking on flesh right away, and good hard fighting S. L. P. flesh at that.

Last Sunday was our regular meeting. We all guaranteed to send in at least one subscriber a month to THE PEOPLE, or pay it out of our own pockets. One member reported 7 subscribers which was not very bad considering the undesirable element we had to contend with in our own ranks, and now since we have got rid of them, we will do better.

We have also received our New Charter and collected \$1.35 towards the "Circuit Fund." About two miles from our city on the lakeside is a park, where every Fourth of July half the population of Auburn goes for a little fresh air. Well, we will surprise them this Fourth, because we intend to have a speaker from Syracuse to entertain them. We will also try to put a Municipal ticket in the field this Fall. We have lots more to say but will wait until next time. Press Committee, per F.L.B.

**Primitive Labor Market Conditions in Honolulu.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Before annexation, there were but two labor unions here: the plumbers and the boiler makers, and then only under the Old Hawaiian law. They had to gain permission of the marshal, run under the guise of a sick benefit and educational society, and subject to the inspection of the police.

Since annexation four unions have been organized independent of supervision of the authorities. Strikes are now the rule. First the plumbers demanded eight hours and \$5 per day and won; next the painters struck for eight hours, and gained their demands; next the carpenters went out for eight hours, and inside of a week were victorious; the machinists went out two months ago and are still out. Shorter hours, apprentice question and dispensing with an overbearing foreman in the Honolulu Iron Works is the bone of contention. Plumbers are now again on strike for \$8 per day.

Skilled labor here gets the best of wages; common labor, however, is very low. But even the best of wages here, when the cost of living is taken into consideration, is not any better than the States. Workingmen of all callings in life should stay away from the territory of Hawaii. Living is high, the climate debilitating, and the sugar barons are in control.

The white men here need education along class-conscious lines, and upon the fallacy of the pure and simple trade union. Their present victories, owing to the primitive condition of the Labor Market conceals the truth from them.

The native takes to Socialism as soon as he understands it having experienced communism in his primitive State, but they are as uncertain as the wind. At present they are being hypnotized by a few tricksters under the guise of "Home Rule," that is native legislation. At present we are having a side show in the legislature with them. Nothing has been accomplished in two months. The Home Rule Party is the majority, but as their leader, Wilcox, their delegates to congress, have gulled them to attach themselves to the Republican party or rather tack the Republican name on the

tail of theirs, the Home Rule Party is likely to go out of existence before next election. HERBERT T. SHAW, Honolulu, H. T., May 24.

**Brother Fakir and Brother Capital in Duquoin.**  
**TO THE PEOPLE.**—We here in Du Quoin have come in contact with Organized Scabbery. The pit where I work shut down to put in new scales and expects to be idle ten days or more, and so some few men went to work on the scales. I heard they were at work for \$1.50 per day for nine hours and I saw the secretary of the U. M. W. of A. and told him what I had heard. He went to the Superintendent and inquired. The Superintendent told him it was none of his "biz" what he was paying, the union had nothing to do with that work. The secretary said it did and he would see to it. The Superintendent told him \$1.50 for nine hours was what he was paying and he said there was a clause in the agreement that allowed him to do that. Thereupon he and the secretary went to the main fakir and the said fakir said:

"Yes the superintendent has a right to do that for said clause gave him said right, for said clause exempted scales, carpenter work and so forth from the scale."

The scale for top labor is \$1.80 per day and the top men refused to work for less and said if it was not their work under their scale it did not belong to them but to the A. F. of L. But the U. M. W. of A. has allowed coal diggers to do this work and act as if they had no jurisdiction over their own members. Now the top men are hot because the diggers have scabbed on them and said if it had not been for these men they would have got their scale to do this work and say if they ever get a chance they will get even.

There are two men here that the men will have to turn down or they will railroad everything in the interest of the capitalist class. They are always office seekers on capitalist tickets and have been elected time and again, and, of course, they have to be on good terms with the political machine to get the nomination. JOHN M. FRANCIS, Duquoin, Ill., June 7.

**A Label Shop is a Mode.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—One of the "label shops" a la mode is the "blue label" shop of Pfeiffer on the Bowery, where Rudolph Modest holds a fat job, and is the absolute dictator over the firm's employees. No hands are employed in said shop without his consent, and this fact gives Modest the opportunity and power to peddle jobs out to his favorites, and wire-pull over the heads of the entire membership of Union 90.

"Pfeiffer's shop runs Union 90," remarked a fearless delegate Emil Adams on several occasions, and he became so disgusted with the conditions in the union that he resigned and is now being boycotted by the crew who runs the machine.

With Pfeiffer's shop they absolutely control the Board of Supervisors, as well as the general and special meetings.

One of Modest's aides-de-camp is one W. Matzdorf, once a prominent member of the now dissolved Union 10. For years this Matzdorf despised Modest, and called him a "fakir and a crook," but since he secured a fat job through the good will of Modest, the two are warm friends and brothers. They now do the faking jointly.

The conditions in that "blue label shop" are worse than in many non-union and rat shops, so the employees say. There is hardly one day or week that there is not one or more complaints made. Modest is always the man empowered to "look into" the matter and see the evil rectified. Modest does his duty and always blames any one who misses a complaint, but any one who complains is sure to either lose his job or be tormented by the firm so that he is glad to get out himself.

Modest's lieutenants in said shop are most all delegates in the label committee or strike board. If any complaints come up there, these gentlemen know enough to side with Modest and the firm. To bring a complaint in the union is worse yet. Any one who makes that mistake once will not do it again. I will give you an illustration of one out of many cases how justice is dealt out in Union 90.

A Jewish delegate named "K" was accused by Modest of being a "spy." The poor innocent fellow would not submit to this insult, and brought charges against Modest. A favorable investigating committee for Modest was secured and the result was that instead of punishing Modest, they turned the tables upon the poor innocent "K," and he was severely reprimanded for daring to bring charges against the dictator. H., New York, April 8.

**Strong Rays of Light From Hamilton, O.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—This is to show the comrades of the S. L. P. that we in Hamilton, Canada, are very much alive and carrying on a fearless and progressive battle against labor's oppressors, namely the idle capitalist class and his man Friday, the pure and simple labor fakir.

On May 1st we held our first open air meeting. We had with us Comrades Woodley of Toronto and Appleton of London who delivered class-conscious addresses to about 1,200 people. Comrade Barrett who was chairman made a few remarks and then called on Woodley who outlined the stand of the S. L. P. in regard to the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution by the people, the same to be operated for use instead of private profit, and the difference between the various reform movements and the revolutionary programme of the S. L. P.

Roadhouse, who is now living here, followed Woodley, dealing on new and old trade unionism. His remarks were well received by the workers present.

Appleton of London, better known as Socialist Appleton, a title given him at the time he knocked fakir Sam Landers of Garment Workers fame into a cocked hat in a debate here last fall, then addressed the audience on the principles and platform of the S. L. P., showing the people that only by the class-conscious political action of the workers

at the ballot box could they accomplish their emancipation.

After the meeting the comrades and sympathizers assembled at a restaurant when a light luncheon was served and with revolutionary songs and speeches we thus ended the first May Day celebration held in Canada. Since May Day we have held our open air meetings regularly on Saturday night with good attendance. At the first meeting, May 11th, when one of the S. L. P. speakers was showing the rottenness of Tobin's pure and simple shoe workers, one slave in the employ of the company, took exception to the speaker's remarks. After the Buzz-Saw of the S. L. P. got through with him he was the laughing stock of the crowd. This same individual, acting in the interest of the boss, appeared again at our next meeting and we allowed him to take the platform to refute the statements of the speakers. He not only failed to disprove the charges but was forced to admit that all that had been said was true, finally admitting that girls were working in that "union" shop getting the large sum of \$1.75 per week. He was finally booed from the platform by 1,000 workingmen who had come to hear the teachings of Socialism.

Owing to this being a manufacturing centre it has also been a centre for the labor fakir and it goes without saying he has "done his work" well, organizing everything in sight that would pay dues. He does it this way:

The labor fakir sees the loss, telling him of the great advantages to be derived from the use of the label. The boss imagining he has a good thing, forces all his slaves to join the union, paying part of the dues himself, either at the time of initiation, or in "bonus" at certain times. The fakir's share being the dues, the boss saving the price of advertising. This and other frauds posing under the name of "unionism" have been exposed by the S. L. P., showing the workers that the old style fakir-led unions are out of date, and they must organize into a fighting union such as the S. T. & L. A., which fights the boss economically and politically. The lie which Strasser, Gompers & Co. spread in regard to the Alliance scabbing it in New York was brought up by a pure and simple cigar maker. The facts of the case were given by our speaker Roadhouse, who showed that it was the C. M. I. U. that not only scabbed it on the Alliance but bred economic and also political scabs and openly challenged cigar makers or any other trade unionist to debate the question.

It is our intention to sell 50 copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE at our open air meetings.

On to the Social Revolution.  
 A. McKENZIE, Organizer.  
 Hamilton, Ont. June 5.

**For the Sake of Historic Accuracy.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—A few days ago I received a copy of "Value, Price and Profit," and in reading the introduction by Comrade Sanial, I noticed that he claims that Weston was an "English delegate." About two and a half or three years ago I clipped a review of this work from "London Justice" by a writer who signed the initials A. P. H., whom I took for A. P. Hazel, in which he says: "This paper (viz., 'Value, Price and Profit') was delivered by Marx as an address to the General Council of the International Association, 1865, in reply to a reactionist, a Mr. Weston, an American delegate to the council." In the interest of historical accuracy, would like to know who is right, Comrade Sanial or the writer in "Justice."

A. H. ALEY, M. D.

Lincoln, Neb., June 8.

[The "London Justice" writer you speak of (A. P. H.) must have been misinformed. In 1865 there was in America no organization of the International Workingmen's Association. This country could not, therefore, have been represented in the General Council of that body. Moreover, "Citizen" Weston—as Marx calls him—ever so muddled in his economic notions, at the time he delivered the address which caused Marx to write in reply the paper entitled "Value, Price and Profit," was by no means a "reactionist." He was a class-conscious Internationalist, but insufficiently educated in economics. In a conversation which Lucien Sanial had last Fall with Paul Lafargue, the latter spoke well of Weston, whom he knew personally.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

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Lincoln, Neb., June 8.

**Testing a Scab Ad.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Saturday, June 1, an advertisement appeared in the Pittsburgh papers for 100 machinists to go to the Crocker and Wheeler shops at Amper, New Jersey.

Comrades Donald L. Munro, George Smith, and myself, after transferring our Party emblems from the lapels of our coats to our vest pockets, went to Twenty-fourth and Liberty streets to find out what inducements the capitalists made to workers in order to get them to betray their class.

At the office a sign met our eyes: "Machinists Wanted." We walked in. A young, good-looking man about 33 years old, with a nicely curled mustache and real bleak looking, met our gaze.

Munro asked him what were the inducements for a man to leave this city and go to Amper, N. J. The "gentleman" asked Munro if he belonged to the U. S. Munro responded "No."

"Well, our inducements are, a good man can make from 25 to 30 cents an hour; we further intend to introduce piece-work." Then this scab hire told us that there was a strike on at the shops, very blandly and boldly.

Munro and this "gentleman" bickered around the wage question for a time. Then Smith asked: "Suppose the company settles with the strikers what will become of us in case we go?"

The gentleman responded: "The company in New Jersey informed me that all of the men that were employed during this strike would remain in the shop, no matter how or when the strike was settled."

"What guarantee can you give us that the firm will keep its promise?" asked Smith.

"Well, I have had dealings with this company for over two years, and every time they have ever made to me they have fulfilled."

No wonder; here was this man hiring

scabs to deprive striking men and their wives and children of a chance to earn a livelihood. Such a scoundrel brags of promises made to him by capitalists that were fulfilled!

Then I asked: "Will the firm protect us from the strikers if we go to Amper?"

"Yes," was the prompt and enthusiastic response. "The company has made all arrangements to see that their men were not molested by the strikers. Besides if it is necessary all of the men at work can eat and sleep right in the mill at the expense of the company."

He told us that the company paid the railroad fare, and how nice it was to live in Amper, so near Newark and New York; that there was more pleasure for a man in New York and white linen (which workers don't wear) got coiled so quickly in Amper as in Pittsburgh. He also pictured the bright prospects of going to Coney Island once in a while.

Without giving any information who we were and what we were there for, we walked out of the office.

Who says this country is not free and the workers have no rights?

The workers HAVE rights; and in those rights they will be protected by the capitalists, by the mayors, by the governors, by the militia, by the judges, by the legislatures, and by the presidents. These rights consist in the freedom to be SCABS. We are allowed the right to be traitors to our class!

Hasten the Socialist Republic by hard work for the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

Pittsburg Pa., June 8.

**S. SCHULBERG.**

**Tactics No Part of "Socialism."**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—There are more than the usual number of disgusted people in the salinity city to-night; and the responsibility rests upon the Rev. Mr. Vail, who spoke here for the Social Democratic party.

A number of the red button brigade attended the meeting, and it was evident that their presence annoyed the reverend gentleman a great deal. Try as he might, he could not keep his eyes off the men wearing the Socialist Labor Party buttons. When the speechmaking was over, the chairman announced that the speaker would answer all questions, but he had evidently more confidence in Mr. Vail's willingness than was warranted.

One of the comrades asked: "What course would you pursue with a member of your party who proved unworthy and not to be trusted?"

Answer—"If such a one committed any act detrimental to the cause of Socialism, through ignorance, I would reason with him, and show him where he had done wrong; if he committed such act through malice he should be properly punished."

Question—"Why, then, do you allow Mr. Carey, who voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 to the improvement of the army, in the city in which he was councilman, to remain within your ranks?"

Answer—"Mr. Carey does not belong to my party, and I do not know anything about it."

Mr. Vail then stated that he had come here to discuss socialism, and not tactics, and would refuse to answer any questions upon that point.

The questions would crop up, however, in spite of the efforts of the chairman, who threatened to have the first one that dare touch the sore spot arrested.

Regarding Mr. Eichman, who accepted the endorsement of the Rep-Dem parties in West Hoboken when running for office on the Social Democratic ticket, Mr. Vail said it was not true, and that in Cleveland, O., a Socialist Labor Party man had accepted the endorsement of the Republican party. When asked to prove this statement, Mr. Vail merely resorted to the lie without attempting to prove it, and came the usual baby act by saying that matters of this kind should not be discussed in public meeting.

**MATTERS OF TACTICS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH SOCIALISM.** And now the uninitiated wonder why Mr. Vail preaches Socialism and is so very careful to avoid discussing the way leading to the promised land.

We would have told them gladly, but here one of the tenderhearted members of it would be difficult to say which part of the "unity"—suggested that we adjourn, and "we" did.

A number of people flocked round the members of the Socialist Labor Party after the meeting, trying to get some light on the actions of Mr. Vail and his followers, and on the much abused and confused subject of tactics, and information was not withheld. We had nothing to hide; but we were informed that "we must discuss these matters outside."

The incident closed with three cheers for the S. L. P.

A. L. A.

St. Paul, June 9.

**A Picture of Virden, Ill.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The enclosed letter received by me a week ago will surely interest THE PEOPLE readers.

J. HELLGREN.

Chicago, Ill., June 7.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Comrade:—Having spent two nights in this hellhole and getting the inside of a few facts, I thought they may prove interesting to Chicago comrades.

I left home (Jacksonville) Sunday and took about 100 PEOPLES, and yesterday being a holiday the wage-slave coal miners were permitted to rest at their own expense, so I took advantage of it and distributed 60 in Auburn and the balance here.

Had a little argument with a miner who said what little he did get he did not want to divide with others who were too lazy to work. I knocked that argument into a cocked hat and no further questions were asked here. No doubt I ran here across some of the most idiotic people I ever met. What do you think happened here last Sunday? The ex-Governor Tanner was buried in Springfield and in order to show the true spirit of friendship—the miners here think he has been a friend to them—these poor devils have been out of work three or four weeks, chip in and charter a special train consisting of seven coaches and both local unions of the town

went to Springfield to show respect for their "great friend" ex-Governor Tanner whom they claim prevented the negroes from taking their jobs during the Virden strike. It makes me hot to see how big a d—d fool a workingman can be. One would not think that in a town of 3,300 such poverty-stricken people live. I took a stroll north of town this evening, and every miner's home could be plainly distinguished by the ornaments that they have in their backyards—namely beer-kegs. Bitter feelings still remain here and can be plainly seen, just this evening they had a fight on the public square with one of the company clerks who works in the company store. This clerk had his revolver drawn and stated that if any one advanced one foot nearer to him he would pump him full of lead, and at that he held back the entire crowd. The police did not attempt to arrest him, but if it had been a miner that drew the gun he would have been put in jail very quickly. Virden is certainly a tough town. Send me a few hundred leaflets at Vandalia, by next Saturday, I will be there.

Yours for better days, E. R.

**Yellow Flippancy.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The yellow of the two yellow journals of this city heads an article "Ph. D." I will withhold the name to spare the feelings of the young woman to whom it belongs. The article, which appeared in April, says:

"She is brown-eyed, pretty, petite and twenty years old, and the State Board of Pharmacy authorizes her to sign her name thus: 'Ph. G.'"

Now is the young woman a "Ph. D." or a "Ph. G."? and since when has the State Board of Pharmacy been authorizing anyone to affix either abbreviation to his or her name?

Proceeding quite jauntily, the "Yellow" says:

"When Miss — took her degree, just two years ago this month" (April), etc. In the first place, Miss — could not have taken her degree two years ago but one year ago, and not in April but in May. In the second place, if she is twenty years old now she was nineteen when she actually took her degree, or eighteen when the journal says she took it. Without meaning to spoil the pretty story by introducing facts, a regard for the truth forces the statement that the College which graduated the young woman will not confer a diploma upon any one who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. "Ah! but the journal did not say she was not 'over' twenty years old," some one says. Well—the man who reads the news (?) cannot always have an advocate and counsellor to point out these little catches.

And yet there are men and women, who are otherwise fairly intelligent, who will base an opinion on the statements found in such papers.

**A PHARMACIST.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10.

**Brewery Workers' Eyes Opening.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Allow me to give you a few details about that meeting of the brewery workers of Albany, which Max Forker addressed, and which was reported in yesterday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

When the request was made to allow Forker the floor, many a member was anxious to hear that man, who, in Kurzenknebe and Franz's times, was so often slandered in the organ of our national Union. Well, in the way Kurzenknebe had to go, Franz also had to go, and probably many an other one will have to go yet; for the brewers might allow themselves to be faked upon some time, also a long time, but not all the time.

Now, when Forker spoke, there were about 80 members of our Union present and they listened with such an intense attention that you would have heard a needle drop. When, after his inspiring speech, upon motion of a member, a collection for the agitation fund of Section Albany, S. L. P., was taken up and while some four members surrounded the speaker, anxious to shake hands with him, one of them exclaimed to me: "And these men are called 'Union killers'! I will be damned if he is not right in saying, 'Down with the fakir, to save the bona fide Union movement!' By — the S. T. & L. A. men know what they want." And they will get what they want, too," I said.

And another said: "Say, I thought of our own Bechtold. Well, I do not know if he considers this our National Secretary a fakir too. I certainly know what to think of him for here are some facts: After the settlement of the Kurzenknebe affair, it was found out, that he, Bechtold, owed \$500 to the National organization. He was ordered to pay off a certain sum of this amount every week, because he receives a salary that enables him to do so. He refused and handed in a bill, which contains these items: '\$500' which he claims to have lost by the sale of his house, because the National Office was moved from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and '\$100' for damages done to his furniture by the removal. No comment necessary."

Well, at any rate, Forker's speech has opened the eyes of many a one of our members here. Now we have about 30 readers of the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" already, and do not you forget it! The brewery workers of Albany are with the Fighting S. L. P.

**ONE OF THEM.**

Albany, June 11.

**Long Advertised, He Makes His Debut.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—A laughable incident which furnished considerable amusement to a large crowd of workingmen present, occurred here last Tuesday evening.

The local Kangs had advertised a meeting at the Bandstand, to be addressed by "Joseph Spargo of New York City."

Quite a crowd was present when Genosse Gasteiger opened the meeting by announcing that: "The comrade was in mit us vill speak about socialism to you."

Then the speaker—a frightened-looking chap, with pompadour hair, or maybe it was standing on end for fear of some S. L. P. man whom he divined might be in the crowd,—arose and began to say:

"The most peculiar thing about the political conditions in this country is the large number of political parties that exist. This, to me, a foreigner from across the watah, seems unnecessary." He continued along in this strain for about ten minutes, when he suddenly "thanked the audience for their attention," and sat down.

This action non-plussed the Kangs, none of whom can speak ten consecutive words before an audience. After a hurried consultation, the chairman arose and announced the meeting over.

Whether the Kangs will ascribe this occurrence to the working of some delusional power of "Delone's" I don't know; but as they usually attribute all their misfortunes to that cause, we may soon expect to find they have adopted a custom common to another neglected set of men, and future S. D. P. meetings will be preceded by the beating of tom-toms, to drive away the evil spirit of the BOSS.

S. L. P. Portchester, June 13.

**Mamie Whipped, Of Course.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The debate between D. E. Gilchrist of Pittsburg, Pa., representing the Socialist Labor Party, and M. S. Hayes, representing the Social Democratic or Kangaroo party, came off Sunday, June 9. The hall was jammed full. Besides the S. L. P. men and the Kangaroo crowd, a good number of people who did not belong to either party were present.

Hayes got thrashed in good style. The charges against him of being a liar and a fakir were proven by documents are delighted with the outcome.

We will send you the authentic stenographic report the latter part of this week.

FRANK ERBEN.

Cleveland, O., June 10.

**Kangs Show the White Feather.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The meeting in Utica, N. Y., at which Max Forker spoke in German, was a very interesting one. Reinhold Pietsch, the local agent of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," had had a controversy with our comrade Liebing in the columns of the "Deutsche Zeitung," during which he took pains to retail all sorts of personal slanders against De Leon and Forker. The result of this, was that yesterday's meeting was also attended by a number of outsiders, who had come to see how the matter would develop, the more so since Pietsch having been challenged by our comrades, had declared that, OF COURSE he would be on deck, and would meet comrade Forker to make good his Pietsch's statements.

Well, Pietsch failed to materialize. A few other Kangaroos were there and, during the whole meeting, they sat like ducks in thunder. Comrade Forker did not mince matters a bit, but elucidated strongly the cowardly action of this Kangaroo leader and he had the meeting with him.

With exquisite cruelty did the chairman, Comrade Gerner, treat the Kangs present. Said he, in substance:



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Rubin, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—P. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
—2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on June 14 at 2-6 New Read street. August Gilhaus in the chair. The receipts for week ending June 1st were \$41.55; expenditures, \$85.73. For the week ending June 8th the receipts were \$62.90; expenditures, \$54.67.

Several communications were read from San Francisco, shedding further light upon the situation, among them one from the organizer of the Section with answers to a number of questions asked. The N. E. C. in casting up the whole situation, came to the conclusion that the Section, instead of making a bona fide effort to make good its "mistakes," simply dodges and is bent upon the continuation of a policy prejudicial to the best interests of the Party. As at present composed and conducted there is no longer any hope that matters would right themselves, because every step taken tends to still more entangle the situation. The Section, under the sway of men who seem to care more for the gratification of personal animosities than for the interests of the movement, persists in a course of flagrant violations of the constitution, gives way when called to account, only to recommit the same offense in another form. It was also reported that the Section transferred its property to an S. T. & L. A. Local recently formed by the element controlling the Section. Whether this is done with a view to deprive the Party of this property, will have to be seen when a demand is made for it. In view of all this, it was voted, unanimously, to suspend Section San Francisco and to authorize Thomas Steigerwald to take up the work or reorganization.

Reports were received from the organizers in the field, Peplin, Dalton and Forker. Section Buffalo requested a charter for the larger territory of Erie County, N. Y. Granted.

The Pennsylvania and Illinois State Committees, respectively, sent word relative to the circuit agitation. The Ohio and Wisconsin State Committees report the formation of Sections in their respective States. The Virginia State Committee inquired about sending an Alliance organizer; referred to General Secretary Brower. Section Lynn sent a complaint to the effect that the Massachusetts State Committee had refused to investigate rumors that are being circulated against another Massachusetts Section. National Secretary instructed to inquire. Section Pittsburgh reported the election of a new State Committee, and Section Seattle likewise reported to have filled vacancies on the State Committee caused by removal of members.

Section Columbus reported the expulsion of Oscar Freer, for violation of Art. 2, Sec. 6 of the constitution (accepting office in a pure and simple union).

The National Secretary reported that Section New York will take in hand the arrangements for a masquerade ball for the benefit of the "Abend Blatt." Editor Simpson of the "Abend Blatt" will take in hand the formation of an editorial committee for the paper.

The Labor News Company sent a communication and asked that the Party Sections be urged to pay prompt attention to its circular, relative to the publication of an edition of "What Means this Strike?" in the Italian language. The Labor News Company also transmitted a sample of a very fine cloth bound edition of "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx, a book that no member of the Party should fail to get.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Canal Dover, Ohio, and West Superior, Wis.

## JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

## To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey:

You are hereby notified that the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey is called to meet at the headquarters of the Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Sunday, June 30, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, to select a sent for State Committee, to consider ways and means of propaganda and to transact any business that may regularly come before it.

You are hereby instructed to elect delegates upon the following basis:

One delegate shall be elected from each general committee, one delegate by each branch and one delegate at large from each section having two or more subdivisions. The State Executive Committee will be represented by its secretary.

Credential blanks will be furnished in due time.

All organizations are requested to instruct delegates so as to bring all important matters before the convention.

Sections are cautioned to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be seated.

By order New Jersey State Executive Committee, LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.

## Call for Iowa State Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa meets in annual convention at Clinton on June 22, 23 and 24. Meeting place, section's hall, 404 Second street, north, second floor.

ERIC C. MATSON,

State Organizer, 102 Howe street, Clinton.

## Virginia State Convention.

By a referendum vote the Sections of the State have chosen Richmond as the place and the 4th of July as the time to hold a State convention for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and to attend to any other business which may be brought before that body. The State Committee

issued to-day the call for the said State convention and a full representation from all the Sections is confidently expected.

H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Sec. Richmond, Va., June 17.

## To Sections and Members of the S. L. P. in Ohio.

Greetings.—The State Committee herewith submits a financial report for the year from June 1st, 1900 to May 31st, 1901. Sections will kindly compare the same with their books.

## RECEIPTS.

(Dues.)

Sections:—	
Akron	\$11.60
Butler	7.40
Canton	11.40
Canal Dover	1.32
Cincinnati	9.20
Cleveland	94.00
Collinswood	3.32
Columbus	6.80
Dayton	15.00
Hamilton	10.20
Mineral City	2.50
Salineville	3.20
Shawnee	5.00
Sherodsville	1.32
Staubenville	2.00
Members at large	38.15

## (Agitation.)

Sections:—	
Akron	0.40
Canton	.60
Cincinnati	24.50
Cleveland	132.15
Collinswood	.25
Columbus	6.95
Dayton	13.55
Hamilton	20.78
Shawnee	7.75
Members at large	22.20
Loan Sozialistische Liedertafel of Cleveland	50.00
Loan Hungarian Branch Section Cleveland	75.00
Rebate on mileage tickets	20.00
Literature, etc	1.75
Total	\$607.38

## DISBURSEMENTS.

N. E. C. Due Stamps	\$128.00
N. E. C. Nat. Campaign Fund	47.48
Ill. State Com. Circum Fund	105.00
Organizer A. Keep	44.85
Organizer J. Kircher	1.25
Literature	63.75
Printing, Stationery	10.05
Postage, Expressage, etc	16.40
Secretary, Loss of Time	18.00
Sec'y, mileage and expenses	9.10
One half dozen chair	4.25
Storage of wagon	4.00
Total	\$452.13

Receipts, June 1st, 1901 ..... \$607.38

Deficit, June 1st, 1900 ..... 72.77

Balance, June 1st, 1901 ..... \$534.61

Disbursements ..... 452.13

Balance, June 1st, 1901 ..... \$82.48

Both of the above loans have since been donated to the State Committee. Section Cleveland has elected the following comrades as members of the State Committee for the ensuing term:

P. C. Christiansen, Frank Erben, J. D. Gocke, Fred Brown, Joseph Reiman, Richard Koepf and Adam Mitchell. The undersigned was re-elected secretary. Comrades, as you all are aware, we must secure more signatures this year than ever before. We, therefore, urge upon you to go to work at once and not wait till the last hour. If every comrade performs his duty in this respect, the work will not be so hard. Members and sections should at least report every two weeks to this Committee how many signatures they have secured. We have plenty of petition lists on hand and whenever more are needed please notify the undersigned.

Yours fraternally,

THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE,

P. C. Christiansen, Sec'y.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## 5th, 7th and 8th Congressional District Delegates to Plenic Committee.

There will be a meeting of the committee at Boston headquarters, 45 Elliot street, Sunday, June 23, at 2.30 p. m. All are requested to attend as the committee on Grove will report and committee appointed to complete arrangements.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec.

No. 210 Bradford street, Everett.

## Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.

Open air meetings every Sunday at 5.30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something else worth striving for besides a full dinner pail.

THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## Cincinnati, O., People Readers.

Readers of THE PEOPLE in Cincinnati are requested to attend the meeting of the S. L. P. Section at Workman's Hall, 1310 Walnut street. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each month.

Party members will be glad to give visitors information and literature.

Chicago, Ill.

A mass meeting for the purpose of organizing a mixed local of the S. T. & L. A. will be held Sunday evening, June 23, 8 p. m., at 48 W. Randolph street. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend.

M. HILTREE, Organizer.

## FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED

To Include the Principal Cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States. His itinerary will be as follows:

Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th.  
Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd.  
Sheboygan, June 23rd.  
Indianapolis, June 24th.  
Cincinnati, June 25.  
Pittsburg, June 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.  
Baltimore, July 1.  
Philadelphia, July 2.

## Forker in Milwaukee.

Section Milwaukee has made arrangements for two mass meetings at which Comrade Max Forker, of New York, will be the speaker.

Friday, June 21, Koppel's Hall, cor. of Ninth avenue and Orchard street.

Saturday, June 22, Kaisers' Hall, 300 Fourth street.

The German comrades should endeavor to announce these meetings to all their friends and make them a grand success.

Saturday, June 29, the Tannery Workers' Alliance will hold a meeting at Kaisers' Hall, 300 Fourth street.

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

## Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged ..... \$113.08

Danish Socialist Agitation Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 5.00

Geo. Dibb, Greensburg, Pa. .... .50

G. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill. .... 1.00

F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa. .... 1.00

Young Socialist Propagandists, N. J. .... 2.00

John Kaufman, N. Y. City .... 1.00

Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston, Mass. .... 25.00

Carl Petersen, Chicago, Ill. .... 1.00

Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky. .... 1.00

Mrs. Borgen, Salem, Ohio. .... 1.00

August Schade, Williams, Ariz. .... 1.00

Herman A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. .... 1.00

John P. Gilly, Troy, N. Y. .... 1.00

Section Troy, N. Y., S. L. P., per T. A. Devane ..... 10.00

Total ..... \$105.48

In the issue of June 9th, \$1.00 was credited to the Socialist Literary Society which should have been Social Literary Society.

## Section Medford, Mass.

Medford section, S. L. P., at regular meeting elected the following officers:

Organizer—J. W. Meckel.

Financial Secretary—W. R. Anderson.

Treasurer—B. Brendhorst.

Recording Secretary—Fred Hanson.

Literary Agent—Jergen Anderson.

Grievance Committee—J. Anderson.

A. C. Buzzel, G. Beck.

## COMRADE RUSCH DEAD.

DULUTH, Minn., June 8.—It is with the deepest feeling of regret that we report the death of Comrade Herman Rusch, who died yesterday at the Milwaukee Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

He was a valued Party member. Just when he was budding forth, giving promise of becoming a fine speaker, the beast Capitalism claimed him. A machinist and engineer by trade, subjected to the treacherous atmospheric changes on the water, and in the hold of a dredge, he contracted pneumonia, which soon developed into consumption, and the end was soon with him.

His struggle with Capitalism is over. May his bones rest in peace, for he is free—the only freedom Capitalism can offer a wage slave.

We desire to thank the Milwaukee comrades who so kindly attended his dying wishes.

Section Duluth, S. L. P., per L. F. DWORSCHAK, Secretary.

## A Comrade Dead.

STONEHAM, Mass., June 15.—Elmer E. Waite, one of the charter members of Section Stoneham, died on Wednesday last. He was an active member, and to his enthusiasm was due much of the early work of the Section.

## Meeting of D. A. 4, Newark.

Regular meeting of the district was held yesterday. Arthur Mende in the chair.

Organizer Green reported an enthusiastic meeting of Griffith's Iron Foundry employees with Comrade Campbell as speaker.

Campbell gave an outline of his planned itinerary through the State, and requested the delegates from Paterson, Elizabeth, and Newark to get connection with him in order to enable him to hold good meetings in their respective cities.

Comrade May from Elizabeth gave a description of a most promising field for Comrade Campbell to work in, and gave information where to hold meetings. Comrade Kapp from the Paterson Mixed Local informed the district that there was a possibility of organizing a machinists' local there, as there were several machinists members of the S. L. P.

Comrade Campbell will visit all cities where any local exists in Hudson and Essex counties. Meeting adjourned to meet two weeks hence.

THEO. HERZ,

Secretary.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

One of the favorite arguments advanced by capitalist apologists to justify the robbing of labor by the capitalist is that the latter is entitled to the spoil because of the obvious "risk" taken by him in investing his capital.

While we hear much of the co-partnership, brotherhood and what not other fraternal relationship said to exist between capital, the robber, and labor, the victim, we hear of but one member of this alleged firm taking any risk. To judge from the utterances of these apologists, labor is safe, free and happy, while capital bears the strain.

Every intelligent workman knows this to be the reverse of true. He knows that not until the capitalist feels assured that he takes no risk will he invest his capital.

The worker, on the other hand, driven by necessity, is forced to risk, knowingly in the face of danger both life and limb. Should disaster overtake his enterprise, the capitalist though he should lose all—which by reason of bankruptcy and other schemes is not likely—really loses nothing, the capital which he had was stolen from labor. He can "begin over again," if capitalist logic is to be leveled.

The worker on the other hand, if disaster overtakes him, is disabled or loses his life.

Government statistics, which are good so far as they go, show Labor's killed and wounded on the industrial field, an army so great that if in battle conflicts it would be considered appalling. It should be borne in mind that the vast majority of minor accidents are never reported.

News from the field of labor for the week ending June 15 furnished prolific evidence of the risk taken by labor. The following items show how diversified were the fields of occupation.

A young woman, apparently demented, was found wandering aimlessly about in Central Park. She was afterward identified as Emma J. Dawson, a stenographer employed by a condensed milk concern on Hudson street. Overwork had affected her mind. At South River, N. J., Annie Loch, sixteen years old, employed in the handkerchief factory of Hermann, Aukam & Co., as a stitcher had her hair caught in a bobbin machine. The rapidly revolving shaft literally scalped her. The presence of mind of another employee saved the victim from decapitation. A doctor found that the girl's skull was fractured and said she could not recover.

David Groper, while at work in the soda water factory of Rosenweig & Lichtenstein, 60 Suffolk street, charging seltzer water bottles, was terribly burned by an explosion of gas, formed of vitriol and marble dust.

At Hornellville, N. Y., Henry Dingeldy, brakeman, was killed and Conductor Mitchell seriously injured by the breaking of a freight train.

A two-year-old child, Santo Martino, locked in a room in the tenement 67 Oliver street, while father and mother were out to work, was burned alive.

From Port Royal, Pa., came the news of the wholesale murder of miners in the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company (the trust).

Eighteen men were murdered and a score of other injured. An explosion, due to the neglect of officials in charge, who were hurrying to pile up the profits and could spare no time to render safe a mine which was notoriously dangerous, was the cause of the disaster.

At the coroner's inquest over the bodies of some of the victims, Thomas Gleason, fire boss of that part of the mine when the explosion took place, testified that he found the "squeeze" in two entries on the morning of the day of the accident, and that he had hung danger signals there.

He said that inside the space covered by the warning signals, there was a quantity of coal, which the mine officials wished to get out. In order to get out this coal the danger signals were ordered down. Three men heard the order given.

The company tries to put the blame on the men. Officials say the use of open lamps caused the explosion. So they fall back upon State laws which prohibit the use of open lamps. Even so, why did the officials allow the use of open lamps? Where were the mine inspectors who are charged with the duty of seeing that the law is enforced.

Like all "labor" laws, the ones supposed to protect the miners act as a boomerang upon them.

Of late there have been many disasters to vessels at sea, the loss of life being great. To the ordinary risk of labor that goes down to the sea in ships, a recent investigation shows, is the added danger from insufficient ballast when a cargo is not available. Human lives are cheaper than ballast.

In foreign lands the conditions are the same as here. Of course the cable only tells of exceptional cases. One such was an explosion that occurred in a cartridge factory in Paris. Fifteen killed, twenty injured. The victims were horribly mutilated. A majority of the injured were women.

James Patton and Charles Sanders, two painters at work on a pavilion on the boardwalk at Atlantic City, fell from a scaffolding to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. Both taken away in a dying condition.

At East Amherst, N. Y., Joseph Sater and Charles Lindenhorn, both engineers, were badly cut and bruised in a head-on collision between the trains they were running.

William Dunn, a longshoreman at work in the hold of a steamship, had a narrow escape from death by a bale of cotton falling on him. His leg was crushed.

Saudo Rome, while working on a building, was badly injured by a falling wall.

Martin Anderson, a driver, while at work in the bed of the East River, was suffocated from lack of air. The air machine had clogged. He was brought up dead.

In Anderson, Ind., one man died from heat prostration and six other employees

in the same factory (probably glass work) were overcome.

The transport Ingalls toppled over in the dry dock in Erie Basin, Brooklyn. So far as known one workman met his death, two are dying in the hospital and thirty-four others met with various injuries.

On the Broadway electric road a wagon driver had his skull fractured, two passengers were hurt, due to the company's thirst for profits.

In violation of the law motormen were ordered last week to run at full speed through the traffic-congested territory. Some of the men remonstrated, saying that to obey the order meant the committing of murder. They were told not to let that bother them, that the company would stand for the damages. Inspectors and other officials were strung along the line to see that the order was obeyed. Motormen who couldn't get through had their cars taken from them.

The above are but a few of the items of this character that might be touched upon. More criticism of these evils awaits nothing. All the facts through to the bar demanding the destruction of the capitalist system, which is responsible for the wholesale slaughter of workingmen. The only remedy possible is class-conscious action by the workers for their self-preservation. The only course open to them is that outlined by the Socialist Labor Party, the overthrow of the present social system, which is responsible for the murders and maimings.

## VESSELS FOR PLUTOCRATS.

They Will Excel in Luxuriousness Anything Yet Seen on Water.

The liners which Mr. Morgan has planned for the ocean ferry, according to the London Express, are to excel in luxuriousness anything that has ever been seen on the water before. They will be to sea travel what the "limited train" is to the American railroad.

An official of a leading American line who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgan at Aix-les-Bains, says that he was allowed to see the plans for the two liners de luxe, which are to be constructed for the comfort of that class which does not have to consider money when luxurious living is concerned. In the first place these boats, both of which will be five-day vessels, will carry none but first class passengers. There will be no single cabins, but suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and tiled bathroom. There will be suites with more rooms, but the majority will have three.

The suites will be furnished in the richest fashion and variously decorated. There will be color schemes to suit all fancies, and many styles of furniture will be represented. The passageways will be broad and well lighted.

The public rooms will be magnificent creations, decorated by famous artists. The dining room will have no long, general tables, the arrangement being one of small tables, similar to that of the restaurant of the Hotel Ritz in Paris. Ingenious devices will be used to prevent upsets in stormy weather, and each table will have two attendants. A feature will be a grillroom.

A dairy will be maintained on board, ship quarters being provided in the space usually devoted to steerage for a small herd of Jerseys. Along with the cows there will be carried a number of hens. Thus the millionaire can have fresh milk and new laid eggs though 1,000 miles from land. The arrangements for providing and keeping food are perfection. It is not probable that The Carlton or The Waldorf-Astoria will be able to serve a better dinner.

The greatest novelty will be a cafe chantant, where an excellent entertainment will be given each evening, the intention being to engage high-class artists. A theatre supper will be served after the performance. There will be a gymnasium, a large library, a sun room, a fully stocked conservatory to provide fresh flowers daily, a skilled medical staff, readers, stenographers, manicures, masseurs and special rooms for dogs, which will be housed as befitted the dogs of plutocrats. The cheapest passage will be \$1,000.

## Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingsmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

June 23rd—S. Schulberg. Subject: "Socialist Methods and Tactics."

June 30th—John F. Taylor. Subject: "Capitalist Methods and Tactics."

July 7th—H. A. Goff. Sr. Subject: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."

July 21st—D. E. Gilchrist. Subject: "Economic Organizations."

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

## AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## SOCIALISTIC "MARRIAGES"

are being written about in the capitalist press. The penny-a-liner reporters seem to be under the impression that every new and novel way of performing the marriage ceremony is a "socialistic" marriage. The subject of marriage and the family from the Socialist point of view is succinctly treated in the eighth chapter of "The Socialist Republic." This pamphlet contains forty-eight pages and discusses in a broad yet accurate way the whole subject of society under Socialism.

"The Socialist Republic" is the last of four pamphlets on the economics of Socialism. The other three are "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," and "The Class Struggle." All of them are full of meat for the thinking workman. Five cents each.

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending June 16 is intensely gratifying to one who loves to see the giant producing apparatus of future society evolve.

In the preceding review the proposed defensive alliance of European countries against American capitalists was discussed; since then Europe's danger appears immensely greater.

This is shown by the vastly increased exports for the eleven months ending May 31, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, and the report that the United States Steel Corporation had made plans for a complete absorption of the steel business in the United States and the building of a great steel plant at tidewater.

The exports for the eleven months ending May 31 aggregated over \$1,385,000,000, being approximately \$100,000,000 in excess of those for the same period of the previous fiscal year. The excess of exports over imports for the period is \$630,000,000, as compared with \$497,000,